THE ERIE OBSERVER.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor. [FONWARD.] $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 20. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1849. NUMBER 30.

THE MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

[The above is my own composition.

Z. WASHINGTON, P. U. S.]

OPENING.

Again the inclination of the north pole, over the *left*, has brought our ocean-bound republic to the line of zero, and killed off the animalculæ of nature. The seasons have followed each other like porpoises in the wake of a mackerel catcher, and Autumn, the nut-brown maiden, with her brows bound with golden grain and red leaves, has had a narrow squeak of it to escape the terrific charge of blustering Winter in his fear-nought, with his pocket full of hoar frost, and his nose glittering with icicles.—The harvests have been abundant. The heart of the husbandman rejoices. Plenty cocks up her heels before the cottage fire, and Luxury takes something hot from a silver porringer, in a wainscoted-parlor, hung round with French mirrors, and floored with Wilton rags. Ceres exalts her horn, bursting with fruits and flowers; and Enterprise, in a short shirt, breaks for the back settlements with a foot shod with lightning, and a face as sharp as a shingle. The hyperborean bear sleeps in his hollow tree, sucking his paws for breakfast and growling for supper; and the wild geese have gone squawking to the South, in the shape of a harrow, pretty tolerably cold and remarkably hungry.

The school-boy no longer plays truant in the woods, hunting for pawpaws and chestnuts, and the spotted tree-toad sings treble no more to the double bass of the bull-frog in the slashes. Pistareens now pass for twenty-five cents, and dimes are received as levys from the Bay of Fundy to the bar of Tompiker.

While such blessings surround us, and while the prevalent, which we never cared a fig for on our own account, but only on account of those who came after us, has subsided, it behooves us as a nation of Christians, without regard to party, to return thanks for mercies received, and, like the poor boy in the work-house, to humbly ask for more.—[*Composed by Perfect Bliss, A. D. C.*]

STATE.

Our foreign relations, under the present golden administration, are *the most favored of any relations we have.* First, there is England, extremely sensitive of all our movements, North or South—anxious beyond measure to regulate our domestic affairs, and manufacture our under-clothes and our morality at a price so low that it is ridiculous to mention it. With a love for dye-stuffs and musquitoes beyond the love of women, she has put her highest order (the garter) upon the neck of a bare-backed, woolly-headed king, and has set him, with a wooden sword, upon a throne of mahogany, to circumscribe the area of freedom, and keep the universal Yankee notion from paddling their own canoes in lake Nicaragua. If he *sits* there long, he will *stand* a chance of getting *dyed* in a manner that will last him forever; and if the Mistress of the Ocean wants her lion licked into a lamb, and nicked into the bargain by the grizzly bear of the New World, she can just send him along to grow a few, by way of interlude, in the Bay of Honduras. We never swear; but if John Bull undertakes to play "Russia in Europe" on this side of the water, he will find a breakfast of moral earthquakes, and a dinner of liquid thunderbolts, ready dressed and piping hot, as old Clapp's wife said when she put him to bed with the warming-pan, and be d—d to him.

Then there is Spain, for whom we have manifested a tender interest—for whom we have called our own countrymen "vagrants," and blockaded them in our own shores, and, in return, have been kicked out of Cuba, and received the thanks of the inquisition. Oh! how we love that aristocratic nation!—the only people on earth that bow to etiquette, and live by domestic plunder. Every child of that noble land is an hidalgo: and if pride, fed upon chestnuts and puckered by olives, is a national blessing, they have it by the hogshead. May she live a thousand years; and may her shadow, if she has any, never be less! When our new minister finds his way there with his present passport, which he is not likely to do at present, we will make you a further communication. Until then, the land of Sancho Panza must be suffered to take her accustomed sleep.

Russia and ourselves are as thick as two thieves. We are the nothern powers of the world; and while she gives the southern nations the "*knout*," we intend to give the ricketty republics below us the "*lasro.*" We have received her minister at a special audience, and have reciprocated the warmest sentiments of friendship and love. We have sworn upon the altar of nations not to rob each other; and if we cannot do better, we shall give her in a short time (oh, precious gift!) a Ewing for a Bodisco. The black eagle and the bald eagle will make a rumpus in the sheepfold of the universe, when they go a-hunting together; and wherever they lay, we should like to see the nations that would dare to meddle with their eggs.—The two nations are now making great railroads round the earth in the northern temperate zone. Russia is training her iron horse over the Siberian wilds, and we are pushing ours along towards the Pacific sea.

"Where the wild Oregon rolls,
And hears no sound save his own dashing."

The present administration, with the permission of Col. Benton and the "Heroic Age," is ready to run off the track into Sleepy creek, or to streak it to immortality over this railroad. It cannot be said hereafter that we have no principles, for we have bread and butter at the nation's expense, and a railroad from Christiana creek to sunset.

France, that beautiful republic that gets more liberty at a grab than all the rest of the world, and loses it all in three days, is a touchy creature upon the subject of tobacco. Like the silver bodkin in the "Monastery," when held to the eye of Piercy Shafton, a plug of negro-head will throw her into convulsions. Her kings can be exiled, her thrones burnt in the Tuileries, her queens can be slaughtered amid a band of fishwomen, and her Directory can blot out the Sabbath; but never, oh! never, can a pound of tobacco enter "*La Belle* nation," excepting through the Farmers General. The French nation is as changeable as an April day; but the French custom-house is but a familiar name for immortality.—We have lately had to dismiss her minister for insulting us about a chew of tobacco, and a little private matter about a disputed petticoat, in which somebody came off second-best. May she chew the cud of reflection to the *bitter end*, and send us anything but a democrat again for an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary! King Pepin and ourself—the Second Washington—are said to be very much alike; and if the former could kill a mad bull with a blow of his bare hand, we think we could twist a cock's head off at a pinch, if it did come from the chicken-coop of Charlemagne. France may be a republic, and her President may marry a red-haired princess, and by-and-by slip into his grandfather's bloody shoes, and straddle over the world like a salamandor on stilts; we shall not quarrel with her, so long as she chews Cavendish, and lets our children and her children slide upon the cellar-door of the empire together.

Austria has again emerged from chaos, and looks about as fierce as a catamount let out of a bag. As she can't scratch us for want of a marine force, she may thrash the Magyars until she is *Hungary*, and then satisfy her appetite with a slice of *Turkey* and a draught of the *Sublime Porte.*

Rome has had a new papa for a short time, but the legitimate head of her family has returned again; and now the din of arms has died away where Romulus and Remus sucked the wolf, and the cocked-hat and epaulettes of a marshal of Franco have given way to the tiara forever. We trust she will not declare war against us, and get the Dutch navy to help her. If she does, farewell Liberty and the State Department! and pack up the documents.

With Mexico we are pretty well agreed. We have let her see how easy we can knock her down and set her up; and we have no fear of her playing nine-pins, with iron balls with us any more. The Bey of Tunis, who has a sort of orange garden and jackassery on the coast Barbary, not long since pulled his beard at us saucily, and rendered the situation of our late consul there *Paine*-ful in the extreme; but we sent a ship of war, and a rum old commodore to anchor under his seraglio, and a midshipman or two to sing "*Home sweet Home*" to the dark-eyed ones behind the jalouseys of the harem; and lo! the old bandy-legged tyrant sent us a bag of piasters as large as a coffee sack, and offered us another lion, if we would promise not to let him starve, as the one sent by the brother of the moon and seven stars—the king of Morocco—was suffered to do in the days of Andrew Jackson; but not caring for anything but horses and neat cattle, we declined the offer, and sent him our compliments in a *Heap.* On the whole, therefore, taking a retrospective view backwards of what we have done by a labor of sixteen hours a day in office, and looking at our diplomacy through the little end of a telescope, we think that we are well to do with the rest of the world, and able to take pot luck with the best of them.

The appointment of Monsieur Heudebert to Lyons, and of a gentleman who was once in the regular army to Vienna, is an evidence of our great desire to meet the wants and carry out the wishes of the American people. How *apropos* to send a French cook to teach the French of Lyons their trade, and to send a man of blood to Austria, who is now licking the Hungarian blood off of her guilty fingers, and rejoicing that the House of Hapsburg is again permitted, by the aid of barbarous Russia, to stand erect in the Holy Alliance, like Lucifer amid the little devils in his crimson dominions!

The late administration were blamed for annexing territory by conquest. We are never to be caught in such a scrape. We have, however, sent out a taking man to Central America, who is a fine judge of organic remains, to pick up and claim all the islands that he can find that have been formed by the wash and drift wood of the Mississippi. To enable him to do this business peaceably and legally, he had been furnished by this department with blank *fi. fas.*, signed by the Executive: and to make his service of the same technically *legal*, he has been appointed United States constable abroad, with search-warrant powers. We think our E-Squire will do something to enlarge the area of freedom, which will hand us down in imperishable green to glory.

Being a general dissatisfaction on the part of the clerks of this department, and some grumbling among the consuls and ministers, who drew their offices by lot out of an old hat in the ante-room of the White House, everything has been peaceful and quiet at home. No money will be required for the salaries of ministers abroad this year, as they do not go when appointed until the last moment, and then return by the first steamer. We shall want, however, a large sum for outfits and infits, for none of them are in such a hurry as to forget to receive them, and about $20,000,000 for contingencies. In concluding this account of our foreign relations, it is proper for us to observe that the North American newspaper, published at Philadelphia by McMichael & Harvey, is the best paper published in the world, and is *very* expensive.

[*Composed by J. M. C., Premier.*

TREASURY

The Department of finance has been managed with consummate skill and activity since the advent of this *rough* and *tumble* age. Opposed to proscription, and ignorant of the first principles of commerce and *pecuniary jurisprudence*, a goodly quantity of seed, in the shape of the blood of martyrs, has been added to the stock in trade of the democratic church. This department has had the credit of being anti-proscriptive, because it did not remove all the old clerks at Washington; but when we look at the furrow of wrath that it has turned with its subsoil plough through the length and breadth of the land, we must say that the chief of the woolsack, notwithstanding he is a Philadelphia lawyer, is as cunning as a coon, and as insinuating as a snake in a milk cellar. But a truce of compliments, and now for business.

We recommend the building of five hundred pink-stern revenue cutters, to be propelled by horse power, and to carry an ice cutter, four harpoons, and a long Tom each—shower baths may be omitted in the winter season by special desire. These cutters would line our coast from the Bay of Fundy to Brazos St. Jago, at short intervals, and during the *lay-by* days, which would be six out of every seven, would catch fish enough for rations—they being manned by but six men, a horse and a dog each—the business of the dog being to scent strange vessels as they draw near the coast. No. 1 mackerel and fresh cod, interspersed with eels, halibut, and flounders, will, when properly cooked and masticated, fatten even the revenue service; and if Congress would only requrire every ship overhauled by them to pay them a *lawing* of a jug of whiskey, the spiritual condition of the revenue marine would be amply provided for; besides, would not the passing vessels be closely watched under such circumstances? We put it to the consideration of Congress, and await its further legislation.

The sub-treasury, though a humbug, is far better than any other humbug that can be devised for the public revenues, unless it is our *breeches pocket*, and therefore, we must grin and bear it. Our late assistant Secretary of the Treasury, of Harrisburg memory, who knows all about banks—having voted for the bank of the United States when a democrat, against instructions, and contrary to his pledges—has thought much upon the subject, and considered that it would answer very well, provided Congress and the officers of the general government were permitted to speculate a little on private account, in buying up, *ad libitum*, State bank bills, payable in specie, with United States treasury notes, receivable for public dues and redeemable in forty years, at the seat of government in paper *due bills, without interest.* This would give them specie at once, and create a live funded debt that never could exceed the principal; would help the community at large by giving them an everlasting paper currency, without interest; and would enable the members of Congress and the officers of government, by an abundance of pocket money, to use more luxuries in their daily walks and conversations, and thus swell the revenue under the tariff of 1846. Specific duties are very desirable, but a yard of cloth may cost six-pence, and another yard may cost six dollars, and how a specific duty of one dollar per yard on each would be right, we cannot exactly see; but Commissioner Rockwell, who was a great financer in the days of Nicholas Biddle, and who knows all about it, is confident in the matter, and when he is confident, you might as well acquiesce and say no more in the premises, for he will always have the last word, if he dies for it. Those who want more information must consult Whittlesey on *mileage*, or Edwards on the Mosaic dispensation.

As for coal and Iron, the late election in Pennsylvania has rendered the protection of those articles of but little consequence to us. The propriety of turning the Treasury Department into a great insurance office, to insure the lives and property of the people of the United States, for a consideration, payable annually in specie, is worthy the attention of Congress: also the expediency of working all the gold mines of the Union with the paupers of the country, upon the per centage system. The collection of the revenue in kind, and the establishment of large United States groceries, in the principal cities of the Union, to dispose of the goods thus taken for duties at half price, for cash, on the nail, would make a brisk business, would furnish the country with cheap goods, employ a great number of our most respectable whig merchants, who want offices, and turn out ready cash for the treasury at a great rate. The weights and measures of the United States would, in such an event, want regulating. We should have weights and measures to receive by, and weights and measures to sell by. By clipping an ounce or two off the pound avoirdupois, and an inch or so off of the yard-stick used by the government in selling, we think a fine fund might be raised for miscellaneous purposes, and save special and frequent applications to Congress, which you know are always unpleasant, as they give rise to protracted debates and require satisfactory explanations.

It has been asserted by political economists, that the females of this country outnumber the males, and that unless something is done right speedily to curtail this alarming disparity, every man, rich or poor, sick or well, lame or blind, will soon be obliged by law to marry two wives, to satisfy the requirements of old Leviticus, and prevent a noisy and troublesome balance of maiden ladies of an uncertain age from continuing flat, stale, and unprofitable, in the midst of a stiff-necked and rebellious generation. In Turkey they keep the numbers equal by means of sacks, bowstrings, and the Bosphorus; in England they keep them down by starvation and transportation; and in France they export them to the four quarters of the world as governesses, or turn them into hermaphrodite shopkeepers, with eyes as keen as weasels, and hearts that would make whetstones for cold chisels. Perhaps if Congress would lay a tax on foreign females equal to a prohibitory duty, and require every male emigrant to marry here before naturalization, the evil would be remedied in a measure; and then, in the language of Mrs. Partington, "if the poor lone women of our land were not mothers in Israel in a jiffy, it would not be their fault, or the fault of Congress either." But this is a matter peculiarly appertaining to the Department of the Interior; and there we must leave it for the present.

We are informed by the Treasurer of the United States that a few more checks will be wanted; but as for *balances* none will be required, as the Mexican war has left a plenty of them on hand in every department.

On the whole, this is a great country; and it takes something to make the United States a suit of clothes and find them a breakfast. As to the other matters of the treasury, we have not yet become acquainted with them; when we do we will let you know; and until then we must mount the woolsack and sit at the receipt of customs, which any one can see is not our accustomed seat.

[*Composed by Mr. Wm. M. M., S. T.*

INTERIOR.

The Department of the Interior, which occupies a position in the cabinet equal to that of the belly among the members, has been managed in a beautiful manner by the relic of General Harrison's administration. Considering that Congress made no provision for new offices, and no appropriations for contingencies, this department has shown itself equal to a full Committee of Ways and Means in both houses of Congress, a general appropriation bill, and a Supreme Court with a full bench. It takes the head of this department to manage difficult subjects, and what with upsetting the Commissioner of Pensions and overhauling defunct Indian claims, it stands forth, like old Smith's queue in frosty weather, pre-eminently erect.

The Department of the Interior is the biggest child in the trundle bed by all ods; and but for a way it has of taking its place in the middle of the bed, another fellow might sleep with it with much pleasure. As it is however, none of the cabinet prefer sleeping on both sides of the western giant; and so he reposes, like Lieutenant Oxbelly in Midshipman Easy, solitary and alone. The subject of vaccination at the taking of the census in now before this departmens, and a committee of cow doctors are out hunting after healthy scabs for the masses, at salaries varying from $2,000 to $1,800 per annum, payable in advance, from the surplus fund, by covering warrants. The renovation of the wigs of the republic has also received marked attention between meals and at odd times, and a public vessel has been despatched to Norway after a caravan of bears to make hair oil by the puncheon. It is supposed that these animals, crossed with a sufficient number of healthy bears from Wall street, New York, might render all further importatio is unnecessary; and if properly baited by the government organ, might afford some fine sports for the cabinet and Congress on Sundays afternoons, in Commissioner Mudd's lawn, which every one knows reaches from the President's kitchen garden to the canal.

The culture of the grape is another important matter worthy of early attention—grape being used on board our vessels of war, and having been tried with great success at Buona Vista. The head of this department, who is ever ready to pioneer the way for the public good, is now trying all the foreign wines he can get hold of, allopathically and homœopathically, so as to get a prime taste for the home manufactured article, when it is made in sufficient quantities for him to taste. Whiskey is as good here as it is in China; and why old port cannot be made out of grape skins here as good as that which comes from Lisbon, is more than any one of the cabinet can tell us.

A corps of letter-writers, pensioned by the government has been found exceedingly useful in feeling the pulse of the country in advance upon all important matters of doubtful policy. If the matters thus brought to the notice of the people take, and are generally approved of, then the Executive organ follows in their wake with its leaden leaders, and the matters are speedily arranged upon the plans proposed; but if on the contrary, as is generally the case, the people loathe them, then the irresponsible retailers of cabinet secrets are denounced as calumniators, and there the matter rests; for nobody is responsibl for what nobody does or says, and the administration least of all. This is a great improvement upon the old system, and as the fellows are all fed by the same hand, and crammed from the same manger, a delightful uniformity of sentiment pervades the whole, and the same remarkable coincidence of language and thought appear in the country papers from the Aroostook to the Dell Norte.

The propriety of furnishing each department with a copy of Chesterfield and a Complete Letter-writer is also suggested. A United States spelling-school in the great room of the Patent Office would add much to the uniformity of the orthography of the government; and if a bureau of orthograph could be established, with a professorship on *manners*, the internal arrangements of this department would be complete.

The propriety of building private residences out of the public revenue for the cabinet has been forcibly impressed upon our minds since the difficulty which the head of this department has had in procuring suitable lodgings for himself at a reasonable charge. If Congress should sanction this plan, perhaps it would be well to have a greenhouse attached to each residence, and a public gardener appointed to superintend the whole. This would enable the Executive to provide for one of the descendants of the "bleeding heart," without disturbing the present public gardner, who has brought his science to such a pitch, that he can trim trees at both ends, and make them more thrifty by the operation.

The public lands continue pretty much where they were when the Great Architect of the universe placed them; and the Indians are gradually going away from them before peaceable means of the government, to wit: detachments of dragoons and infantry. A few more talks with them, by the help of cast-iron interpiters, loaded to the muzzles with grape and cannister, will soon clear the premises, and leave a clear field for posterity.

The useful arts are in a fair way of being encouraged, since we have put at the head of the Patent Office one of the best writers upon hydraulics and other water-works that could be found abroad. The forests of the old States are in danger of being consumed for fuel and houses.—It is thought advisable to recommend that every citizen of the United States, whenever he leaves his residence, should fill his pockets with chestnuts and acorns, and should plant one of them whenever and wherever he stopped, for any purpose, in the course of the day. We think that, if this rule was adopted during the session of Congress, Maryland avenue and Four-and-a-half street would, in a short time, be a perfect nursery, without further appropriations.

The coast survey is progressing with great rapidity: and when all the base lines and angels are run along the coast, turnpike roads and bridges sufficient for the inhabitants will have been built out of the public treasury, without raising the question of internal improvements for the animadversion of strict constructionists. The electric telegraph, which is the most eccentric of all the agents employed by his department, has been made to play psalm tunes on sundays, and lighter airs of the other days of the week. When our messages can be carried everywhere for *twopence*, and a song into the bargain, it seems to us that the millenium may be considered as near at hand. Trusting that we may be pardoned for all sins of omission and commission, and that congress will pass no laws against nepotism and ask no awkward questions about scrip long since disposed of, we shall leave the civil and proceeded to the military affairs of this republic, where every man is a soldier, and every hearthstone a fortress.

[*Composed by T. E., S. I., H. D.,*

WAR.

War rears his wrinkled front no more. Peace broods with silver wings over the gentle Gundalquiver and upon the bull-rushed banks of the Burampooter. Austerlitz and Marengo have become insignificent villages, while the city of Hull, in Boston harbor, is alone crazy for havoc, pestilence, and famine. Liberty, with a gill of whiskey a day, leans at West Point upon a broken spear, and Cupid twines wreaths of roses around the rusty breeches of the silent cannon. An expedition, half military and half *civil*, has been sent out in wagons, with spring seats, by the Department of the Interior, to the California diggings, but for what *good* purpose, the Department of War remains in a reasonable and, we may say, not an unnatural state of *delhiosity.*

The *personnel* of the army has been improved by reduction, and the *materiel* has been perfected by keeping in a dry place and drinking good liquor. Taking everything into consideration, we consider the standing army of a republic a good thing, especially about large cities in times of elections, mobs, and other terrible excitements. France is of the same opinion, and keeps her ats only 360,000 men, besides camp-women and sutlers. We think we are as well able as France to keep up half that number. The practice of wearing whiskers in the military service of the United States is not to be defenced by any principle of law or equity. Some officers cannot turn out a respectable pair, to save their souls; and why hair should be required by regulation to grow where hair declines to grow, is a matter which we cannot fathom.—It is repugnant to liberty, and contrary to nature both foreign and domestic. We therefore recommend that Congress should cut off every whisker in the army by means of the previous question. Much time and *pomatum* would thus be saved, and glory would find something else to crown, besides sandy whiskers and bald heads, when she descends upon her errand of immortality. Raising such a crop around the muzzle weakens the roots of the upland growth. There is too much saltpetre and sulphur put in our gunpowder in these piping times of peace. A great saving in these articles might be made. It is only requisite for the powder in time of peace to carry itself out of saluting cannon. Why, then, should it be made as strong as when it was required to carry out 42-pound balls, in addition to its own weight? We presume Congress will legislate understandingly in this matter, and give the War Department, in the shape of a clerical fund what it saves off of the powder. Besides, at this time, sulphur and charcoal are wanted for the "*prevalent,*" and saltpetre is in great demand for pork.

The propriety of dispensing with *longerity* rations in the army is suggested. How an officer can want to eat more pork and other compo nents every year that he continues in services, when he has lost his teeth, and is only fit food for gunpowder, and hardly for that, is a chinkapin beyond our philosophy. An old soldier does not draw or eat any more than a raw recuit. Why, then, should the old officer eat more than the young one? The Commissary of Subsistence will soon find the pork crop exhausted, if we go on feeding abstractions at this rate.

As a merchant navy has been suggested by a distinguished naval officer of our country, *in lieu to the present* one, would it not be well to have a merchant army?—This could be done as easily as the former, and war then could be carried on by contract. We think so much should be paid for conquering a foe by the lump. If this idea should prevail, and a fuss should be kicked up about tobacco, grizettes, dye-stuffs, and other groceries, between France, and England, and our republic, about the neatest and quickest job of work in the cutting and slashing line would be done in the vicinity of this hemisphere that has ever been recordered by mortal pen.

The propriety of adding onions to the army rations, instead of whiskey, has been suggested, and has received serious attention. Onions are strong, and will keep off the scurvey; they are also capital for a bad breath; and the man of war wants such food; besides, like damp gunpowder, though they smell rank, they never addle the brains of the *file*, which is more than can be said of whiskey. The ordinance of the United States are all to heavy for quick marches. A light gun, which is loaded at the breech, and which, in the language of the inventor never *precoils*, unless it does a little *furrards*, is highly reccommended for field work. This gun is to be slung under a horse's belley lengthways, and is to be fired from the rear. Thus, when it rebounds, it will propel the horse forward, and by this means will render it impossible for the enemy ever to capture the light artilery. Heavy fortifications, since the capture of Vera Cruz, are deemed unnecessary in the United States, excepting at the island at the mouth of the Washington canal. There a field-work should be raised to protect the Washington Monument from fire, and the woodboats that come up the majestic Potomac, from the attack of the remorseless enemy; besides repelling freshets in the fall of each year, would be of great practical utility, and the garrison in their leisure moments could improve in target shooting, by firing at the fisherman's boats that constantly pass and repass on the liquid highway to Arlington. An inch is hereafter to be taken off of the cocked hats of the army, by way of economy, and carried to the reserve fund; and as every body wears two epauletts, it has been suggested that brigade and division officers shall wear four epauletts—one on each pocket flap, as well as one on each shoulder. This would enable a soldier to tell a colonel from the commander-in-chief at any time, anywhere, and would prevent many laughable mistakes in the army that are of almost daily occurence. Almost every man in the United States has invented a new gun, which has neither stock, lock, barrel, nor touch-hole, and which, in an enemy's country, goes off of itself without being loaded, provided it is only aimed right; and each inventor knows that, with his gun war will be dried up like a picked blister, or be eradiated like a punctured pimple upon the face of Rowland's Kalydor. For our part, we are sick of guns and gunpowder; but we do say that a gun without a vent is a slim affair for a Cæsar, and is only fit to shoot a hen that has the pip.

A board of officers will be required to sit at the seat of government for the next five years, to purge the service of its foreign affinities and innovations. The military language of the text-books is bastard French and Norman Latin. What do we know of epronvettes, epaulettes, eslavettes, or vidottes?—of echelons, chevorons, contravellons, pompons, demijohns, or catholicons? The fact is, an American citizen has to become a Frenchman before he can know the regulations of his own army or steer clear of three courts martial per week; and we have no doubt that many a good American has been shot in the service for being a poor imitation of a *foreigner.*

Our opinion of West Point since our circular to the cadets, which has been printed on satin and framed by our confidential Fides, has changed entirely since we visited it. We think it is a capital *military* school for *civil* engineers; and as railroad companies increase rapidly, an addition should be built to the institution, to enable the United States to educate young *gentlemen for such corporations* as fast as they are required by them, at the government expense. Why the commander of that school should ride four horses and eat the rations of forty men daily, is a problem to be solved by the military bureaus.

In concluding our views upon the right arm of the national defence, we can only say that Europe is at war, Asia at peace, Australia in a fog, and the United States of America as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. "Attention, the universe!"—"eyes right!"—"rest!"—[*Composed by W. H. C., S. W.*

NAVY.

The naval affairs of the republic, like all other affairs, well nursed, have gradually increased until they have become pretty much all the affairs we have got on the seaboard. Upon examining the *personnel*, and the *materiel*, and the *etherial* of the navy—for they go by wind and steam, as well as by water—we find much to censure.

Our officers are frequently found "running down the trades"—a matter which is calculated to injure the commercial world, if longer suffered; also, "boating to quarters," as though our men would not fight without being beaten to their guns; besides, they are constantly "missing stays" and "losing bonnets off of the jibs." Why they have these articles on board, we know not, for no female is permitted to go to sea in a vessel-of-war without a written permission from this department, and no such permission has been given since the advent of the "Heroic Age."

We find, also, that holy stones are common articles on board all vessels-of-war. Whether they are used in stoning the culprits who are guilty of "lying to" and other offences under the Levitical law, or are superstitious relics, such as the blarney stone of Kilkenny, the black stone at Mecca, the Rosetta stone of Egypt, the royal stone of Scrone, or the blue stone of medicine, we have not yet been able to ascertain; but no matter what they are, or what they are for, we have ordered the confounded things to be thrown overboard as relics of barbarous ages, which science, when she desires to complete her cabinet, will readily find by dredging the Atlantic. We agree with the Irish philosophers that a thing cannot be lost when you know where it is.

Then, again, our ships are often half seas over, and frequently stagger under studding sails, which is setting a very bad example to the temperance navies of the world. The practice of permitting the purser to keep a "bull" on ship-board, when the first lieutenant even is not permitted to have a cat, except a cat of nine tails, is a matter worthy of consideration. "Dead horses" are frequently carried to sea, and worked out on a *cruise* by all hands; and as they are a nuisance of ancient origin, we cannot throw the things overboard, bad as they must be, without a special act of Congress. We are glad to learn, however, that the seamen are always ready to work, after the most severe exertions, in saving even the ship from destruction. We never heard yet of their refusing to "splice the main brace" at midnight and in a gale of wind. By the way, that brace must be a terrible rotten thing, for it wants splicing sometimes twice a day in the *horse* latitudes, which, we presume, ought to be spelt h-o-a-r-s-e latitudes, the winds there having very bad colds accompanying them. Many diseases are also found connected with the navy; such as extensive issues, stoppages, leukagos, wind shakes, and carbuncles. They have many idlers on board, and skylarking prevails to a great extent. They have many highly improper names for ropes and blocks, which need not be repeated here, but which Congress can readily ascertain from the first old salt they catch on a cruise on shore, with the weather-leach of his foretop-gallant sail a little lifting.

Many stores are kept on board each vessel in commission, when, in our opinion, one good grocery, properly managed, would answer for all. The whole service is full of British rules and British customs. They touch their hats to an *abstract king* when they come on deck, thereby wearing out the front part of every hat in the service. Naval hats can always be told by the king's mark on the front brim. This custom is derogatory to the people of a free republic, and, with *cobbing* and *pulling*, should be read out of the service with short prayers. Sailors are extravagant dogs; when they can't waste flour enough in any other way, they pudding the anchor, and often indulge in pickled cats and tarred rope-yarn.

They have a curious way in the service of telling everything to the marines before communicating it to the department; which is a serious evil, and should be remedied at once.

The idea of building *balance dry-docks*, or any other dry-docks, is a nonsensical one, and should be repudiated by the present enlightened age. Dancing-masters and circus-riders may balance as much as they please; but who could dream of balancing a 74 on a *pole?* As to *dry-docks* that are always *half full of water*, they are nothing but *absurdum marinums*, as they say in the law school at Accomac, and should never be depended upon by a Christian people who go a clamming at high water.

It is suggested, that a vessel might be saved from foundering at sea by boring holes in her hull, and putting in taps. Thus, when the vessel leans to one side, and exposes her bottom, the taps on the exposed side are to be drawn out at the *tap* of the drum, and the sea that she ships over the bulwarks will go down the hatchways and pass through her like Brandreth's pills, by daylight. Clapping in the taps, then, before she rights, will finish her buiness on one side in a jiffy, and leave her when she comes on the other tack sweet and dry. By repeating the experiment on the other side, the whole ship will be as good as new, and no sickness but the dumb ague and chilblains will ever be heard of in that craft; to be sure, this would be taking the disadvantage of a gale of wind, but we believe that that is rateable, if it is done in a respectful manner, even on board of a man-of-war.

It would require careful hands at the taps, though; and for that purpose it *is* respectfully *suggested* that reformed drunkards, who have been used to drawing beer and whiskey in the dark, should alone be enlisted for the captains of the hold and hollap and the rear ranks of the after-guard. The captain of the head, owing to his peculiar duties, might be suffered to liquor as much as he pleased, provided he did not go to sleep on the waterways. The present age is an age of vapor and steam; every thing steams it, from the incipient admiral down to the anchor boy. It is all puff and paddle, and smoke and fuss, from Mount Desert to the Bahamas. Satan's realm, in broken doses, in a cart on *runners*, shipped in a cradle in the shape of a cucumber split in two, with side wheels, presents about the best comparison this department can offer of Butler King's militia navy.

The only balances that this department takes any interest in are balances due from locofoco disbursing officers to the United States. Having assumed the functions of the Fourth Auditor, we have found seven pursers who owed three *ninepences* a piece for fractions to the United States, and six navy agents who charged five cents a piece for letter postage in their accounts against the strict rule of this department, and have dismissed them all as defaulters, and put in their places good men and true, who never can cheat from their constitutional want of knowledge.

The practice of sailing ships of war on the Sabbath is contrary to the wishes of this department and against the spirit of the age. We therefore have ordered all ships of war on soundings to furl their sails, and anchor from sunset on Saturday to sunrise on Monday; and those off soundings have also been ordered to furl their sails, and to sink an iron pot, with a cable bent on to it, so as to go through the motions of being still, if nothing else: if they drift away under those circumstances, it will be their fault and not ours. We think that dried beef would be a capital substitute for the rusty pork and mogohany used in the navy; and by taking a flock of sheep in the hold, and a thousand or two of chickens in the tops, at every port, a fine table d'hote might be kept on the lower gun deck of each vessel in active service, which would fatten the men and make the enemy on all occasions desire to be taken prisoners by us for the rations they would be sure to get. Besides, a cock crowed in the mizzen rigging when Macdonough captured the village of Lake Champlain; and why shouldn't a cock crow in our mizzen rigging in our illustrious days? The tops of our vessels would be rendered of great value from the guano which would necessarily be deposited there; and if our Virginia commodore didn't want it all for his model farm in Fairfax county, a generous donation might be made to the United States tannery at Prattsville, New York.

Upon a careful examination of all the public vessels, we find them *hot'ote*, and that the man who blows the whistle is nobody but a boatswain,—facts which will undoubtedly astonish Congress as much as they astonished us. The court-martial ordered upon the commander of one of our steamers, who was ordered, during our grand tour, to come round in his vessel to Lancaster and take us to Bedford Springs, has been countermanded. It having been made to appear that Lancaster was no sea-port, and Bedford Springs nothing but a small watering place, where a dinner-pot even could'nt float.

"Forecastle there!"
"Stand by to handspike the jib!"
Let her quilt—Bim!

[*Composed by me, W. B. P., S. N.*

POST OFFICE.

The mails of the United States for the last nine months have been carried with a safety, celerity, and regularity, that is surprising, considering that the postmasters have all been turned out, and the names of all the offices have been changed. Great complaints, it was expected, would arise, and greater causes of complaint were expected to exist; but owing to the inimitable tact of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, which was developed in Iowa before he came here, and, of course, after he left Massachusetts, for Massachusetts' good, in a hurry, the system has been made to work admirably. This has been mainly owing to the new manner of making up the mails in a lump. That is, having ascertained the weight of mailable matter that is usually sent to each office from each office, the postmasters all around the compass have been instructed, without regard to the superscriptions on the letters, to throw the whole contents of the mails upon their distributing tables, and thence weigh out, hap-hazard, the proper weight of *matter* for each office in connection therewith. By this arrangement, it is true, many letters go wrong; but as they finally come into the *Dead Letter Office* at Washington, it occasions only a quarter's delay, which is a trifling matter in these heroic days. By this means, it has been deemed a difficult matter to rob the mail understandingly; for no one knows when he opens a bag what mail he is agoing to find within, and so he lets them pass unopened and unspoiled.

An express mail by camels across the American continent, with a telegraph wire attached to the tail of each animal, would be a magnificent affair, and would insure not only a safe but a constant communication with the gold regions; for every day a despatch could be sent by the mysterious fluid, and as the operator in the telegraph office rapped out the words, the mail-rider on the desert could tell by the vibrations of his camel's tail the purport of the same, and like Captain Cuttle, make a note of it. The first despatch sent in that manner would be experimental, and might therefore be called "*Nisi.*" The practice of making contracts with individuals for transporting the mails is offensively exclusive, and savors strongly of monopoly. We recommend the mail contracts to be all annulled, and that every body—black, white and gray—be authorized to carry letters *from* one end of the country to the other, paying the highest rate of postage (two cents) to the ones that arrive at the post office first, and the lowest rate (half a cent) to the fellow that comes in last; no postage to be prepaid, and all letters to be be taken out of the post office, by the ones who bid the highest for them, *nolus bolus*, and no questions asked.

A very great loss arises every year from the free use of toothsome paste in making up packages. It is calculated that over one-third of the large packages are eaten up by the rats in each office per annum. This is peculiar to money letters; and as nobody steals money now in the post offices, we know that the rats are to blame, and no one else. A bull-terrier of approved blood will therefore be required for each office in the Union, and a whole litter of active puppies for the large distributing offices. By mixing alloes and arsenic in the paste, in addition to the above safeguards, it seems plausible that this evil would be remedied. We wonder why our predecessor never thought of this matter.

The railroads of the United States, like all other corporations, keep all they get and get all they can. The quality of American conscience depreciated fifty per cent. upon the establishment of these legal fictions in the Union, and that article is now down to *par* with that of European growth.

It has been suggested by our agent and correspondent, Mercury, to employ carrier-pigeons in carrying express letters in the United States, as an offset to railroads and telegraphs. By making it a crime punishable with death for any citizen to use those birds outside of the mail line, and by hanging every fellow that molests a pigeon on his route, the business might be kept entirely within the department, and the great monopolies would be killed off in the twinkling of a marling spike.

The United States feathered express would cost nothing for transportation or extra allowances; and as each pigeon would have a *gutta percha* pouch, no damage could arise from rain or snow; besides, there could be no cutting of wires, no running off the track, and no lost connexions in this branch of the mail service. The propriety of permitting the families of special agents to go free on all mail routes is suggested on the score of economy; besides, where a man has his family along with him, he acts better than when he goes alone on an excursion after robbers and letter pick-pockets. The number of special agents in electioneering times is too small. We had barely enough to carry Vermont at the last election. We recommend the constant employment of three thousand local agents, at three dollars per day and *found*, and that each one (this being a military age) be required to wear the uniform of a captain of the militia, with a brass collar about the neck, with these words inscribed in legible letters on the same: "*Ecce Homo Jacobi.*"

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

MURDER OF DR. PARKMAN—ARREST OF DR. WEBSTER.

We give at considerable length, the particulars of the atrocious murder of Dr. PARKMAN of Boston, and the particulars that have led to the arrest of Professor WEBSTER, charged with the murder. The fullest account we find in the Boston *Post* of Monday:

The announcement on Saturday, that the body of Dr. George Parkman, had been found in a vault under the chemical laboratory in the Medical College, North Grove street, and that Dr. John White Webster, professor of chemistry, had been arrested at Cambridge for the murder of Dr. Parkman, created a tremendous sensation throughout the city and vicinity. The unquestionable facts were appalling to the last degree, and the rapid circulation of unfounded rumors tended to magnify the horrors of the reality. Terrible as the final discovery was, several persons, who had carefully considered the circumstances of Dr. Parkman's disappearance, were not surprised at the result of the persevering search under the college building. All the inquiries in every direction, beyond as well as within the state, left but three undoubted facts to act upon, viz: that on Friday, November 23d, about one o'clock, he made some small purchases at Mr. Holland's grocery, corner of Vine street, and he went out saying he would return in a few minutes and take the articles. Next he was seen by many witnesses going into the Medical College. There Dr. Webster said he saw him, and paid him $483 on a mortgage. The payment was made at the desk in the lecture room of the chemical department of the institution. Dr. Webster said that upon receiving the money, Dr. Parkman left the lecture room by the upper door, the common entrance. Here all clue to his movements ceased.

Ever since Dr. Parkman's disappearance, strong suspicions have been entertained that he never went out of the Medical college in North Grove street, Boston, (a branch of Harvard's University,) after entering on the afternoon on which he was seen last alive. Consequently a strict watch has been kept upon the building and all connected with it. The causes of these suspicions will be apparent in what follows:—

"Dr. Parkman held a note for $450 against Professor Webster, which had long been overdue, and upon which although it was secured upon a mortgage of some real estate in East Cambridge, the Doctor had several times importuned for the money, and been from time to time put off. At length he applied to the officer who disposed of the tickets for Prof. Webster's course of lectures to know if there was a sufficient balance due the Professor to take up the note. The circumstance is said to have greatly incensed Prof. W., who on Friday morning the 23d called at Dr. Parkman's house, and left word "if he (Dr. P.) wanted his money on that mortgage, to call at the Medical College about one o'clock that afternoon."

The question of searching the premises under the special control of Dr. Webster, was submitted to Dr. Bigelow, who decided that an attempt to get into the vault under them should be made first. On Friday afternoon, Mr. Littlefield, descended through the trap among the foundation walls, and went to work upon one which he calculated must be nearly under the laboratory. He dug away several hours, and at last made an opening through, and saw limbs directly under the spot occupied by the water-closet above.—Shocked by the sight, Littlefield hurried up stairs to inform Dr. Bigelow, but was so wild with amazement that he could not explain himself for some seconds. As soon as the doctor could make out from his statements what he had seen, he sent one of the police officers in attendance for the city marshal. The hole in the wall was then enlarged so as to admit the ingress of Littlefield and two officers, who brought parts of the body out. They consisted of the lower part of the body, and hips in one piece, and the right thigh and right leg, without the foot, in seperate pieces, and were delivered over to officer Clap.

The next step was to break open the door of the laboratory, where another extraordinary discovery was made. In the furnace were found calcined fragments of a skull, mineral teeth fused into a lump, half melted fragments of coat button frames, and small portions of melted gold and silver.

After a short consultation, officers Clapp, Starkweather, and Spurr were despatched to Dr. Webster's residence in Cambridge, with instructions to arrest him. They arrived at the house about nine o'clock, just as Dr. Webster was showing a visitor out. The officers met him at the gate, and told him that the college officers were met in consultation. on the subject of Dr. Parkman's disappearance, and had sent for him to attend it. He made no objection, and while on his way to Boston he conversed cheerfully and freely, and, referring to Dr. Parkman's having been at the college, said that he stopped at the doctor's house on Friday morning, and requested him to call at the college for his money between one and two o'clock that day. The carriage was halted at the jail, and the party went into the office, and then for the first time Dr. Webster began to perceive that there was something strange in the proceedings of the officers, and asked what they had come to the jail for, when their destination was the college in Grove street, remarking also that they had come out of the way. Clap then said—"Dr. Webster, it is no use to disguise our purpose any further. You are under arrest on suspicion that you know something about the death of Dr. Parkman, parts of whose body have been found under your laboratory. We shall look no more for the body." Upon hearing this accusation, Dr. Webster staggered backwards, as if struck to the heart, and uttered various exclamations about his family, and children, and also saying—"The villian I am ruined," or "the villian! he has ruined me." All who were present agree that he did not say, he was "betrayed." One of the officers thinks, from some broken sentences that he caught, that the prisoner said something about some one having placed the limbs where they were found for the purpose of obtaining the reward, and that the discovery of them there would involve the prisoner's ruin.

His excitement was intense, and he exhibited symptoms of convulsions. Water was handed to him, but he could not reach it to his mouth, nor could he get any down when the glass was held to his lips. When asked if he was willing to go to the college and view the remains, he consented, and was carried rather than led to the carriage. At the hospital he was taken to the laboratory, where he saw the remains, but made no remarks whatever in regard to them. S. D. Parker, Esq., commonwealth's attorney, was present, but forbore asking the prisoner any questions, and the others present of course remained silent. But before he was taken from the hospital, Mr. Parker, with tears in his eyes, expressed a hope that he would be able to clear up the extraordinary appearances which at that moment existed against him.

After he returned to jail the prisoner became somewhat more calm. He stated that no one had access to his appartments in the college but himself and could not have such access but with the keys. He not only had the keys of these appartments in his possession, but also the key, a large one, of the water-closet, under which the remains were found. This closet was within the laboratory, and not accessible from without that apartment; and the door was locked when the limbs were found below.

Saturday morning brought with it still further discoveries. Officer Rice in arranging things in the laboratory, found in a recess formed by the brick-work of the furnace and chimney, a tea-chest apparently filled with specimens of minerals, but omitting a strange odor. He at once upset the chest, and found in the bottom, bedded in hemlock bark, the left thigh and the half-roasted trunk of the body. The skin had been wholly burnt or stripped off from the trunk. The thigh was only stained with the bark. All the parts found are such in size that they may very well have belonged to Dr. P.'s body. The missing portions, and supposed to have been burnt up, are the head, contents of the body, left leg and foot, arms and hands, and right foot.

Among the secondary facts, it may be stated that four bloody towels were found in the vault; a very large clasp knife, with hunting figures on the blade, was found with the trunk in the tea-chest; some grapples, made of cod-hooks, with lines and lead sinkers attached, were found in Dr. Webster's apparatus room. This room is in the rear of the lecture room, and connected with it by a door. On the inner side of the apparatus room is a large closet with several hundred bottles of chemicals arranged on shelves. Near the door of this closet, on the floor, commence scattered marks of blood, which extend the whole length of the apparatus room, and appear on nearly every step of the stairs leading from the room down into the laboratory. Dr. Webster's official duties as a professor, required of him no handling of bodies, nor was it allowable to have subjects in that part of the building. Early last week, Dr. Webster ordered a tin box, three feet long, one foot wide, and 13 inches in height, of Mr. Waterman, in Court street. The cover was to be fitted so as to be soldered up, when used. On Sunday, a pair of trowsers, marked with Dr. Webster's name, and with marks of blood upon them, were found in the large closet; also, under a settee in the room, a pair of slippers, marked with spots of blood; also, a small saw, with a blood stain.

Dr. Parkman, the deceased, was between 60 and 70 years of age, and brother of the Rev. Dr. Parkman, a Unitarian clergyman of repute. He was worth about two hundred thousand dollars, and quite active and sharp in managing his money concerns. A good deal of his property was in houses of the poorer kind, and he always collected his rents himself. He was a brother-in-law of Robert G. Shaw, who married his sister, and otherwise respectably connected. Prof. Webster is a young man, and is also of the most respectable connections.

LATER.—An attempt has been made by Dr. Webster and his friends to throw suspicion of the murder upon Littlefield, the Janitor of the College, who was the first to find Dr. Parkman's remains. Some curious circumstances were stated, but on the whole, the attempt was unsuccessful.

On Monday afternoon, Dr. Webster was brought before the Police Court upon the charge of wilful murder. The Atlas says:

The warrant issued for his arrest was read to him by the Hon. Franklin Dexter, who appeared as his counsel, and by his advice and consent, he waived an examination. He was then remanded back to jail, until the first Monday of January next at which time he will be brought before the Municipal Court to hear the result of the investigation of the Grand Jury in reference to the charge. Prof. Webster looked about the same as usual, appearing perfectly calm, without any perceptible agitation. We understand that he asserts his innocence, and does not believe that the parts of a human frame found in the apartments occupied by him are portions of Dr. Parkman's body, but on the contrary, accuses Littlefield of placing the discovered parts where they were found, for the express purpose of obtaining the large rewards offered, and implicating him (Webster.) His wife is very anxious to see him, but her friends have dissuaded her of visiting him at present. She sen to the Marshal's office, yesterday, a basket of books, and some articles of comfort, which were forwarded to the jail for him.

The Post of the same date adds the following statement:

The court room was cleared of all persons but the officers, the prisoner having requested a private hearing. He waived the reading of the complaint, but his counsel examined it very carefully, without taking any exception to it. He appeared affable and collected, and even smiled pleasantly when told that he would have to remain a few minutes while the papers were being made out. He read a newspaper while waiting for the documents to be put into shape.

☞ DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out this morning, in the third story of the Sugar Refinery and Candy Establishment of Mr. JAMES HETH, No. 1 Birkhead Buildings, on Commercial street. All the combustible part of the building and its contents were destroyed. Mr. H. is unable as yet to ascertain the amout of his loss. He was partially insured.—The damage to the building and the goods will probable be from $3,500 to $5,000.

The fire extended through the four story brick block in the rear, to Main street. The roof and upper story of five stores were pretty much destroyed.

The store adjoining Spaulding's Exchange was owned by T. P. MILLER, who had no insurance.

It was occupied in the first story by Messrs. LESSLER & JOSEPH, as a clothing store. The next two were owned by Mr. S. WOODS, and insured for $2,000, which will cover the loss. The lower stories were occupied by Mr. SCHENK, as a hat and fur store, and Mr. GISKEY, as a clothing store. The roof upon these was the most injured. In the upper stories was located the printing establishment of the Courier, which is a mass of ruins, the type lying mixed with water, ashes, and coals, and the presses and other materials more or less injured. Insured for $2,000, which will partially cover the loss.

The next store was owned and occupied by O. H. P. WILLIAMS, as a boot, and shoe and leather establishment, and the one adjoining by L. D. HIBBARD, as a clothing store—both of whom had insurances. In the upper stories of all were offices of various kinds Although the fire was principally confined to the roof, yet great damage was done throughout the block by water. All the stocks of goods in the lower stories are completely saturated, but it is impossible to arrive at any very close estimate of the loss. It will amount in the aggregate to some $20,000—the largest proportion of which is coverad by insurance. —*Buffalo Commercial.*

THE COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.—In consequence of it having been reported that American gold coin was so much alloyed that the Bank of England never received it without melting down and assaying it, the director of the Philadelphia mint has, in a letter of Nov. 24 shown that the report relative to false mintage in entirely erroneous, and without the slightest foundation. He says there are two ways of accounting for the bank of England reassaying it:

The first is, that within the past 16 years we have had three various standards, established by law, for our gold coin; 1st, up to June, 1834, it was 22 carts, or 916⅔ thousands; at that time it was reduced to 899 225 thousands: and in Jan, 1837, there was a further change to the more simple proportion of 900 thousands, to nine tenths.

Of this fact I have been surprised to find that even our most intelligent dealers in foreign exchange have not a clear apphension, and it is not therefore wonderful, if the Bank of England, unwilling to take the trouble of discrimination by dates and devices, should use the shorter course of melting down and assaying.

The other solution, and rather the more propable, though they may consist with each other, is that it is contrary to usage, everywhere; for the mint of one country to take the coins of another by tale, or at the alleged fineness. It is not done here; we receive the gold sovereign, not at the alleged fineness, which it does not reach, but at its actual assay after melting.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We regret to learn that a difficulty occurred at Saltsburg, on last Thursday, between Capt. J. M. Marshall and Mr. David Allen, which has resulted in the death of the latter. Mr. A., we understand, was in Capt. M.'s bar room, somewhat intoxicated, and demanded some liquor, which being refused him, he made some threat of violence to the bar-keeper. Capt. M. ordered him to leave the house, and on his refusing to do so, seized a heavy poker, and inflicted one or two blows on his head, besides severely cutting his hand by smashing a glass tumbler which he held. He died on Sunday morning.

Such is the statement of the affair as we received it; but we cannot vouch for its entire accuracy.—Capt. Marshall, we learn, has delivered himself up to the proper authorities.—*Blairsville Apalachian.*

LONG PRAYERS.—We could'nt help laughing the other day at an anecdote of a man accustomed to make long prayers, who had over-pursuaded agent, greatly against his inclination, to stay to breakfast He prayed and prayed, till his impatient guest began seriously to think of edging away quietly and walking off; but in attempting, waked up the old man's son, who was asleep in his chair. "How soon will your father be through?" whispered the guest. "Has he got to the Jews yet?" asked the boy, in reply.—"No," said the other. "Wal, then he ain't *half* through!" answered the boy, and composed himself again to his nap. Whereupon the guest bolted at once.

SIX MEN SHOT BY ACCIDENT.—A passenger came on board the Albatross at Memphis on her last trip up, and placed a shot gun he had with him standing against the side of the cabin. Soon after starting out, the shot gun fell down and discharged itself towards the persons sitting near the stove in the main hall, six of whom were wounded by the shot—three it is supposed will die, and were taken ashore soon after—the others landed here in the same boat yesterday.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A PITTSBURGHER IN OFFICE IN CALIFORNIA.—We learn that Charles Wilkins, Esq., son of Hon. M. Wilkins, of this city, has been appointed Prefect of the district Saloma, in California. The office is a magisterial one. Mr. Wilkins went to Sante Fe in the service of the Government, about two years ago. He spent the first year at that place, after which he removed to California. We understand he has been successful in acquiring that for which people go to California, and is quite wealthy.—*Pittsburg Cron.*

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1849.

NO MESSAGE.—We have delayed our paper until to-day (Monday) in hopes of being able to give our readers the first message of President Taylor. We have been disappointed however. The House had not organised on Saturday, and so far as we could judge by telegraphic reports, there was not much more prospect then than on the first day of the session that it would do so soon. It is supposed also, that whenever the Speaker shall have been chosen, a similar struggle will ensue on the choice of a Clerk.

"THE BITTER END."—Presuming all our readers are not fond of the "flat, stale and unprofitable" state papers that generally emanate from the "great men of the nation" about these days, as they say in the almanacs, we have served them up, on our outside, a dish of "political punch" over which they can "laugh and grow fat," even unto the "bitter end." While the politicians, who are anxious to peruse the annual message of the President, and weigh its sentiments and recommendations and discuss its general character with a profoundity peculiar to an "American sovereign" reviewing the works of his servant, will be disappointed at its non-receipt, we are happy to have it in our power to present the other class of readers spoken of, with such a feast of wit and flow of jokes as was never before strung together, even over the signature of this inimitable "*Heroic Age,*" of the *Union.* 'The Message' upon our outside is certainly the happiest effort at burlesque, and contains some of the keenest shafts of satire, that has emanated from the newspaper press this many-a-day. The biting satire, and quaint sayings of the original Jack Downing, which used to convulse the people with laughter amid the fierce political warfare of Gen. Jackson's administration, were "stale and flat' in comparison to the sparkling wit and truth-telling sallies of "Heroic Age."

THE MISSION TO VIENNA.—The appointment of J. WATSON WEBB, of the New York *Courier and Enquirer,* to the mission at Vienna, has been officially announced, and that fortunate individual has already taken his departure for the scene of his diplomatic labors. When we look at the *official* character of the appointor, and the public character of the appointee, in this instance, we cannot but be struck with the *fitness* of the whole transaction. The appointor came into power with promises upon his lips which he has taken particular pains in every instance to break. Political or party service, he said, would not be taken into consideration in making his appointments, but on the contrary honesty and capacity were the only prerequisites to official countenance and favor. How does this appointment square with such professions? Take away Webb's services as a party hack—as a political trimmer, who has first licked the hand of every prominent whig candidate for the Presidency, and afterwards abandoned and embraced the first opportunity to stab them—who, to obtain office at the hands of the late Administration, became its most sycophantic eulogist, but when he failed, turned, viper-like, and became its most vindictive enemy—and what, we ask, *is* there left that he should be selected to represent our government abroad? Nothing, absolutely nothing. Like Gen. Taylor, Webb, too, made *promises* before the election, which he has taken good care to break. The Washington *Union* says, he "positively declared, during the last presidential campaign, that he would neither ask nor accept an office at the hands of Gen Taylor. But scarcely is Gen. Taylor installed than he is pressed for office.—This man is defeated as minister to Madrid; but he does not retire from the field. His unblushing perseverence at length succeeds, only three weeks before the meeting of Congress. Scarcely has he been announced, before he hastens to depart on his mission. Does he wait for the confirmation of the Senate, as self-respect would seem to suggest to a high-minded man? Far from it; he flies from their ordeal. His commission is made out with the ridiculous, high-sounding name of '*General* James Watson Webb,' put in at his own request, and urged by his friend, the Secretary of State. General, he never was, except upon the parchment which dresses him up in a pompous title, without any official pretensions. But the drama does not stop here. The Washington correspondent of a northern whig presses suggests that the new charge will not draw his outfit until he is confirmed by the Senate. What will he say, now that it is positively asserted that this new-fangled General has already fobbed the warant for the outfit, and thus attempted to put the Senate under some duress to confirm his appointment? What will further be thought when it is positively asserted, in the correspondence of his own paper, that it is contemplated to change the charge into a full-blown minister in the person of General James Watson Webb, and when it is asserted that this conditional engagement has been made by the Secretary of State himself?"

If all this does not indicate a peculiar *fitness of such* an appointment by *such* an Administration, then we cannot comprehend what would. The President gives him an office at the expense of broken pledges, and he takes it at the same price.

DROWNED.—On Monday evening a sailor, named Thomas Rickords, who had been engaged on the brig Virginia during the summer, fell off the dock, while in a state of intoxication, and was drowned. We understand that he belonged to Buffalo, where he has a family.

ANOTHER.—Another sailor, from the same vessel, fell off the dock at the same place, under similar circumstances, on the next evening, and was also drowned before assistance could be rendered. He was also from Buffalo, and has family there. His name was Archibald Torrence.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.—We see that this old and radical Democratic paper is about to be enlarged and improved in its typographical appearance. The *Gazette* is one of the best political papers in the State, and we are pleased to see that it meets the approbation of the radical Democracy of gallant little Bedford. We learn that there is an attempt being made to establish another paper in that county to sail under the Democratic flag, and attempt to break down BOWMAN, but like all such "*kickapoo*" projects, it will prove a failure.

ERIE CITY MILLS.—We acknowledge the receipt from the enterprising proprietors of this new flouring mill, Messrs. *McSparren & Dumars,* of a barrel of superfine Flour, the best article, we think, we ever saw. This mill has been built during the past summer, and have just commenced flouring under the superintendance of Mr. H. S. Fay, an experienced and competent miller from the East. It is located on the corner of Penn street, and Railroad Place, and is destined, we think, to turn out a favorite and popular brand.

☞ We are sorry to record in another column, the partial destruction of the office of the *Buffalo Daily Courier* by fire. Although the apparent loss is very nearly covered by insurance, the actual must be pretty severe, and can only be appreciated by those acquinted with the business. Now would be an excellent time for those indebted to the establishment to show their appreciation of the paper by forwarding the amounts they may suppose to owe. We have no doubt the proprietor will duly appreciate all such remembrances.

☞ The notes of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, have been in bad repute for some time, in consequence of a heavy run upon the agencies in Chicago and St. Louis. We see, however, that it was brought in Buffalo, on Saturday at 1½ and 2 per cent by the Brokers. Nevertheless it is nothing more than wisdom to stand from under—when the notes of a Bank are once discredited, it hardly ever recovers.

☞ Hon. Jeremiah Clements, the new Senator from Alabama, is a Taylor Democrat, and was elected over Mr. Fitzpatrick, the caucus nominee of the Democrats, by a majority of nine. So says one of our exchanges. Will somebody tell what kind of a politician a "Taylor Democrat" is? Are they not similar to *white* black-birds?

REPORT OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

Although we have no message, we find that the reports of the different departments have found their way into the papers, the "seven wise men in buckram" from whom they emanate being too impatient to "see their names in print" to wait for the slow motion of Congress. For instance, the report of the Post Master General, was published in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 4th. This report presents the department in a flourishing condition, and Mr. Collamer, like his predecessor, Mr. Cave Johnson, recommends a uniform rate of postage of five cents on each letter, and gives a very satisfactory account of the increased receipts of the department, rendering such a reduction possible. He complains, too like Mr. Johnson, of the monopoly of railroads, and the consequent expensive transportation of the mail by railroad companies.

And here let us remark that we have some very distinct recollection that the whigs ridiculed Mr. Johnson for such complaints, and we thus take the earliest opportunity of reminding them of the fact. Will they turn their batteries upon Mr. Collamer, or will they play "dummy," and swear there was never such another Post Master General as *Jacob?* We shall see.

The number of postmasters appointed within the year ending June 30th, 1849, was 6,333; of that number were 2,782 in consequence of resignations; 183 deaths; 284 changes of sites; 2,103 removals; 11 expired commissions not renewed; 26 commissions renewed; 23 by becoming presidential appointments, in consequence of yielding more than $1,000 per annum; 921 new offices. As to the changes in the *personals* department, of the they are indicative of the comprehensive reforms which have been carried out during the present *non-proscriptive* administration of General Taylor.

The number of Mail routes in the United States on the first day of July 1849, was 4,943, and the number of contractors 4,190. The length of these routes was 167,703 miles.

On these routes the mail was transported 42,517,069 miles, at the cost of $2,428,514, which makes the average cost of transporting the mail last year six cents per mile. To this should be added the transportation of the foreign mail from Southampton to Bremen, and the mail from Charleston and Savannah to Havana; and also the transportation of the mail across the Isthmus of Panama; all which is done at the expense of this Department to the amount of $255,692.

The gross revenue for the year ending June 40th 1849, amounts to $4,935,176 23.

The expenditure during the year was $4,479,049 18; excess of gross revenue for the year, $426,127 15.

The appropriations under the 12th section of the act of the 3d March, 1847, remaining in the Treasury withdrawn, exclusive of the appropriation for the past year, already noticed, amounted to $265,555 55.

Thus showing the sum of $691,682 70 unexpended of the revenue of the past year, including the former appropriations granted to this Department for the transportation of free matter of the Departments.

The expenses of the current year are estimated at $4,759,138 13.

THE TRUTH LEAKING OUT.—It will be recollected by our readers, that for two or three months past, whenever a southern State repudiated the present dynasty at Washington, by voting against its candidates for Congress, etc., etc., the Whig papers at the north, and among them the *Gazette,* endeavored to account for such defeats, and thus break the force of the blow, by asserting that it was because their southern friends were accused by the Democrats, and justly so, with favoring the extension of the proviso over our new Pacific territories. Such an excuse, ridiculous though it was, and carrying upon its face a most glaring absurdity, we have no doubt, was believed by some. Such, however, will soon be undeceived. The southern Whigs have determined that Gen. Taylor shall veto the proviso, if Congress shall pass it, and what they have determined upon they will accomplish. The withdrawal of the six southern Whigs from the Caucus that nominated Winthrop, alluded to in another column, is the first move of the conspirators, and they will force the whole Whig party south, and many of the "Zacharites" north, upon their platform, or we are mistaken in the material of which the Whig party is manufactured. In addition to the oxidence furnished by this public demonstation at Washington, we have had before us for some time a published letter from Hon. H. S. Foote, one of the Democratic Senators from Mississippi, to Hon. T. G. Clingman, a Whig member of the House from North Carolina, interrogating him as to the course the North Carolina delegation intend to pursue in Congress, relative to the Wilmot Proviso. Mississippi, Mr. F. says, has made up her mind, whigs and democrats alike, that there shall be no encroachment on southern rights. Mr. Clingman, in his reply, says the union of both parties in Mississippi is a type of what will occur elsewhere. The Southern States have but one feeling on this question, as they can have but one destiny. He has no doubt "that over the entire south there would be a vastly greater unanimity than existed in the old thirteen States when they decided to resist British aggression, and if individuals should attempt a different course they would be swept away in the general current. Long before the struggle should come to the worst the South would present an unbroken front." Mr. Clingman adds, that having submitted Senator Foote's letter to his colleague, Senator Mangum, also a Whig, that gentleman *concurs fully in all its general conclusions,* and avows his purpose to make known his views at length at an early day. Mr. Mangum entertains the opinion "that the federal government has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery either in the States or in the Territories, and that all precedents, whether legislative or judicial, because adopted without due consideration, are not obligatory."

JUDGE BLACK.—In speaking of Judge BLACK, of Somerset, in connection with the next Gubernatorial contest, the Bedford *Gazette* says:

"Let the Democracy of the Commonwealth only select the Judge as our standard-bearer, in the next contest, and they will secure the services of one of the brightest intellects of the age—one of the purest men in the State—and a Democrat whose devotion to Principle would make us all feel secure in a happy and prosperous Administration. It is only necessary to know him to appreciate his commanding ability and integrity of purpose."

All of which we most heartily endorse. Judge B. was our choice for Governor in the last contest, and he is our choice yet; and, without wishing to make any invidious distinction, we can say with all confidence, that had he been our candidate the present "excellent judge of Monongahela" would be in retirement, and the Union would not be in the hands of the "no-party," "no-responsibility" Executive, Zachary Taylor.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. H. S. Foote of the U. S. Senate for a pamphlet copy of his eloquent eulogy upon the life and character of the late President Polk, delivered at Washington city on the 9th of July last.

☞ Although Gov. Johnston said in his thanksgiving proclamation that the "enterprise of our citizens had been appropriately rewarded in all branches of industry" during the past year, yet not one of our readers thought to send us a Turkey for a Thanksgiving dinner. There is only one way they can remedy such an oversight—send us *two* for Christmas. Who is the first customer? Don't all speak at once.

Botanical Treasures in California.—Mr. Prince, a celebrated hoticulturist of New York is in California, and gives the editor of the *News,* the result of his labors.—He says there are hundreds of species of trees, shrubs, and flowers, indigenious to California, which are totally distinct from those found in other parts of the globe, and the most of which are entirely new to the botanical world.

☞ The New York *Herald* says the present cabinet is, politically, insolvent. A capital, sufficient to last the whig party for twenty years, has been squandered away in six months; and there appears to be a general desire now for a change, beginning with the state department. Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay are each spoken of as the possible successor of Mr. Clayton.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The grand political "ball" opened at Washington on Saturday, by the meeting of the different parties in Caucus. At the Democratic Caucus, Mr. Bowlin, of Missouri, was called to the chair, and Messrs. Venable and Robinson—the first of N. C., and the latter from Indiana—acted as Secretaries. After Mr. Haralson proposed his colleague, Mr. Cobb, Messrs. Richardson, of Ill., and Thompson, of Pa., were nominated. Then Mr. McLane was proposed, but withdrew his name, as did Messrs. Linn Boyd and McClernard, who were also proposed. Cobb was nominated by a majority vote on the first ballott—Mr. Richardson receiving 13 votes; Mr. Thompson, of Pa., 7 or 8, and Mr. Cleveland, of Conn., three or four. For Clerk, Mr. Forney received 14 more than a majority, on the first ballot—Mr. French receiving some 20 votes, and the rest being scattered around in two or threes. For Sergeant-at-Arms, Dr. Lane, of Ky., was nominated on the first ballot—the declension of Mr. Boyd, mentioned above, and the nomination of Mr. Forney, having secured for the West this, the third most important office to be voted for. There were four ballots for Door-Keeper's nomination; which fell on Mr. B. F. Brown, of Ohio, on the last ballot; on which he received 57 votes.

At the Whig Caucus, seven gentlemen withdrew.—They were Messrs. Toombs, Stephens, Hilliard, Cabell, Owens, Conrad and Morehead.

The Free Soil party held their caucus, too. At that, 11 gentlemen took part—six Whigs, and five Democrats. The Whigs nominated Mr. Winthrop, and the Free Soilers, Mr. Wilmot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, P. M.

At 12 o'clock, the President of the Senate called that body to order.

Mr. Underwood, of Ky., presented the credentials of the Hon. Henry Clay, elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Kentucky, which were read.—Mr. Clay having taken the prescribed oath took his seat.

Mr. Mangum, of N. C., presented the credentials of Gen. Shields, elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Illinois, Mr. Shields was duly qualified and took his seat. The Senate having organized, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to ballot for a Speaker. The following is the result:

Ballotings.	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Cobb, Dem.	103	102	102	102
Winthrop, Fed.	96	96	96	96
Wilmot, (Penn.) F. S.	8	7		
Gentry, (Tenn.) Fed.			6	6

Necessary to a choice on the last ballot 103 votes.—After the fourth ballot the House adjourned, without an election.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4,

The Clerk having read the Journal, the House resumed the balloting for Speaker.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

For Cobb, dem.	102
" Winthrop, whig,	96
Scattering,	26

After several ineffectual ballotings, with similar results, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1849.

In Senate, fifty Senators took their seats. Mr. Mangum submitted a resolution to allow the Vice President a clerk, which, after some explanation, was adopted.

The House met to-day and balloted for Speaker, with the following result:

	1st bal.	2d bal.	3d bal.	3th bal.
Cobb	98	97	93	89
Winthrop,	92	97	98	99
Scattering,	27	29	32	35

SECOND DISPATCH.

There being no choice on the third ballot, Mr. Johnson of Tennesee, offered a resolution that on the next ballot any individual receiving a plurality of votes be declared elected.

M. Holmes moved that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Johnson replied: "He was aware that the long established custom was to vote *viva voce,* but busines was neglected by prolonging the contest, and a Speaker elected by a plurality of votes would answer a purpose as well as if elected by a majority."

Mr. Holmes opposed the Resolution. He said there was danger of being controlled by a minority.

Mr. Ashmun was against the proposition. But if it wes adopted, he hoped they would vote by ballot.

Mr. Venable opposed both propositions. The resolution would violate one of the first principles of the Constitution, which is, "The House shall choose their speaker and other officers," and how can this be done without a majority. Otherwise five or three men may do it. If a half dozen individuals wish to stop the wheels of government, let the responsibility rest where it ought.

After some further discussion the motion to lay on the table was carried.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

In Senate, Mr. Calhoun presented the credentials of Jeremiah Clemens of Ala., who was qualified and took his seat. The Senate then adjourned.

House—After the reading of the Journal, a lengthy discussion ensued respecting the propriety of appointing a temporary chairman, until the Speaker should be elected. The proposition was finally laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth, the house proceeded to ballot for speaker with the following result:

	1st bal.	2d bal.	3d bal.	4th bal.
Cobb	69	53	66	63
Winthrop,	101	100	100	100
Tuck,	7	8	8	9
Richardson,	9	19	25	26
Potter,	10	16	17	18
Gentry,	5	5	5	5
Scattering,	4	4	3	3

Messrs. Hillard and Alston voted for Winthrop.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—1 P. M.

The Senate met at 12. There being no business to transact, Mr. Rusk moved an adjournment, which prevailed.

House—The Clerk presiding. After the usual opening the balloting was proceeded with—the first resulting as follows: Winthrop, 102; Cobb, 63; Potter, 15; Richardson, 29; Gentry, 5; Wilmot, 8; Bowdin, 1; M'Clernand, 1; Booth, 1. Whole number, 225.

Dec 7—6 P. M.

LATER.—Fourth Ballot Winthrop 102; Cobb 65; Patton 18; Richardson 23; Wilmot 7; Gentry 5; McClernand 1; Strong 2; Morse I. Whole number 225. No choice—House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.—The democratic members of Congress had a caucus last night; up to 10 o'clock nothing had been agreed upon. Cobb declines to be longer considered a candidate, and an attempt was made to compromise on Holmes, of S. C. The free soilers are holding off. The caucus adjourned without agreeing upon any candidate at 12 o'clock.

In the balloting for Speaker yesterday, Campbell of Ohio, and Howe, of Pa., voted for Winthrop.

A Maryland Senator, appointed by the Governor in Johnson's place has resigned. He will not take his seat.

The first ballot to-day is as follows: Winthrop 102; Richardson 21; Cobb 31; Potter 24; Strong 5; Wilmont 7; Gentry 4; Meade 2; Boyd 3; McDougal 2; Miller 5; Disney 2; James Thompson 1; Bailey 2; McClernand 2; Booth 1; Nye 1; Thomas 1;

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The January number for 1850 is already upon our table. Its elegant illustrations, together with the ability displayed in the literary productions, place it thus far beyond competition. There are thirty-two fine engravings and contributions amounting to some eighty-one pages. Among the most striking and prominent of the engravings, are the introduction of Christianity into Britain, Flight of Time, Excelsior, Model Cottages, and a splendid colored fashion plate.—Its editors give a statement of the present flattering condition of the work, and hold out the strongest inducements to those who continue to support and sustain it.

☞ *Honor to the Brave.*—Col. F. M. Wynkoop, who so gallantly carried the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers through the Mexican campaign, being at Wilkesbarre, Pa., last week, on business, received from the returned volunteers and citizens of that place, the compliment of a public supper, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his cool bravery and devoted patriotism.

THE GOLD NEWS—$1,229,000

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

"California is not worth a dollar."—*Daniel Webster.*

It is "good for nothing."—*Post Master General Jacob Collamer.*

It is "much more worthless than any of the other northern states of Mexico."—*Truman Smith, the Administration's man of all work.*

"Huzza for Daniel, Jacob and Truman!"—*All the Whig Papers.*

The *Crescent City* brings a mail from San Francisco with dates to the 12th November.

She has about $800,000 in gold on consignment to houses in New York—$107,000 of which comes to Aspinwall—$100,000 to Wells & Co.—and $400,000 to private parties on board—making a total of $890,000. The general news is of not much importance. The reports of the abundance of gold were still encouraging. Those who had been able to stand the labor of digging had done well.

The steamer *Alabama* sailed from Chagres the same day with the *Crescent City.* The *Unicorn* had arrived at San Francisco Oct. 27th.

The health of the miners was generally good. The average diggings amounted to about $10 per day. The town of San Francisco was estimated to contain 30,000 inhabitants.

Thirteen hundred persons crossed the Isthmus on the 15th and 25th. The Isthmus was healthy. Two of the mutineers on the frigate *Savannah* had been executed. Among the passengers of the *Crescent City* was J. P. Judd, minister to the King of the Sandwich Islands, accompanied by the heir apparent to the Hawaiian throne. His visit is said to be in relation to the late French troubles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—7 P. M.

The amount of gold by the *Crescent City,* consigned chiefly to houses in New York is estimated at $729,000, and the ammount belonging to owners on board at $500,000—in all $1,229,000!

Capt. Webb's unfortunate party had reached San Diego, after having suffered incredible hardships. Large numbers of persons were waiting for return passages to New York.

Brevet Captain Warner and two of his men had been killed by the Indians, while engaged in surveying a railroad route from the Sacramento to the Columbia river.

The convention had adjourned, having completed its labors.

The steamer *Senator* arrived at San Francisco on the 25th of November.

A heavy rain had damaged exposed property to the amount of about $100,000. Considerable sickness had also occurred. Carpenters' wages from $12 to $17 per day. Business had been active and speculation in town lots rife. Goods and provisions very high, vegetables scarce.

Lieut. Beale, bearer of despatches, arrived by the *Crescent City.* It is said he brings a requisition for more liberal support of the Post Office in California, and the treaty.

The election was to take place on the 13th of November. Peter H. Burnett, William Stewart, and S. W. Sherwood, were the prominent candidates for Governor, and J. McDougal and G. J. Lippett for Lieut. Governor.

HARBOR AND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.—We find in the Buffalo *Commercial,* the following extract from the annual report of the chief of the topographical bureau, showing the amounts recommended by Col. ABERT, for the construction of such improvements upon the northern lakes and western rivers as have heretofore been ordered by Congress:

For continuing the surveys of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes,	$25,000
For the repaid of the sea wall at Buffalo,	14,000
Cattaraugus Creek,	15,000
Dunkirk,	15,000
Erie, Pa.	30,000
Conneaut, Ohio,	15,000
Ashtabula,	15,000
Grand River,	15,000
Cleveland,	20,000
Black River,	10,000
Vermillion,	10,000
Huron,	6,000
Sandusky City,	12,000
River Raisin,	14,000

DIED.

To-day, (Saturday,) very suddenly. Mrs. SARAH, wife of Benjamin Grant, Esq of this city, in the 23d year of her ago.

FIREMENS' BALL.

EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 2, will give a Ball at the Reed House Hall on Tuesday Evening, January 1st 1850, at six o'clock. The proceeds of the Ball to be appropriated towards procuring new coats for the Company. The Firemen and citizens generally are invited to attend. The most ample arrangements will be made for the occasion.

MANAGERS,

ISAAC MOORHEAD,	A. WALTERS,
WILSON LAIRD,	A. P. DURLIN,
JOHN M'CARTER,	H. H. GRAHAM,
M. M. MOORE,	E. B. HATAAWAY,
GEORGE BURTON,	JOSEPH M'CARTER,
H. L. BROWN, Jr.,	CHA'S. GUNNISON.

TICKETS $2. Music by WILLIAMS' COTILLION BAND.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the farm of the Subscriber about the first of September, a red yearling Heifer, with a white face. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.
Harbor Creek, Dec. 8, 1849. JAMES M. MOORHEAD.

Free Exhibition at Lewis' Gothic Hall.

I would inform my friends and public generally that I have received for fall and winter trade the largest and best selected stock of Watches, and Jewelry ever offered for sale in Erie. The liberal patronage heretofore received, has induced me to enlarge my stock of goods. I will pledge myself to sell good goods and at a small advance from my wholesale prices. Fourteen years experience in buying & selling goods in eastern cities, enables me to say I have facilities for purchasing watches and jewelery at less prices, than any other establishment in the city. I am receiving by Express every month, watches of different escapements, direct from manufacturers through the oldest and most extensive importing houses in New York. Therefore the mystery is solved, how Lewis sells watches so cheap. I have on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of the latest styles and of superior quality, and prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers for Cash. I will sell Gold Patent Lever Watches for $18 to $100, Gold detached full jewelled for $28 to $60 Gold Lapeau watches four holes jewelled, eighteen carat cases, for $14 to $23, Silver Lapeau watches, for $9 to $12, fine quartern watches for $7. All the above mentioned watches will be warranted to keep good time for one year. Please call and see for yourself, one door east of Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

Having just obtained a Watch Maker from Europe, I am prepared to do all kinds of Watch Repairing in the best manner; having tools for making and repairing all kinds of watches, I pledge myself to do as good work as can be done in the city of New York. Mr. Levingston will give his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning Chronometer, Duplex, Lever and common Watches. Those having good watches to be cleaned will do well to call and have them adjusted by a first rate workman. Clocks, Music Boxes, Acordions, and all kinds of Jewelry repaired in a workman-like manner, at Lewis' Gothic Hall
Erie, December 8, 1849. W. N. LEWIS.

Brass Clocks.

OF a superior kind in regard to finish, durability, Patent Lever and Gothic Clocks, Office and Marine time pieces at
Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. LEWIS' Gothic Hall,

Galvanic, Guilding and Silvering.

THOSE having watches, that they want made to appear like solid gold, can have it done to their satisfaction by calling at
Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. LEWIS' Gothic Hall.

SILVER WARE.

JUST received direct from the Nutmeg State, a large supply of Silver work not made in Erie, but in Hartford, by a man who has manufactured Silver work upwards of twenty years; my silver ware is all stamped on the back "W. N. Lewis," and all such is warranted as pure as coin. Engraving on Spoons done in the neatest manner, free of charge WM. N. LEWIS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A LARGE supply of Christmas and New Year's Presents jus received. Santa Clause will have no trouble in making a selections, if he calls at LEWIS' Gothic Hall.

LAMPS.

A VARIETY of Solar Lamps, of the newest patterns and most approved styles; also, Camphene Lamps of different styles, globes, chimneys, whicks &c., constantly on hand and will be sold cheap. W. N. LEWIS

Erie Music Store.

One Door east of Brown's Hotel.

YOU can find a variety of Musical Instruments and Instructors, Violins for $1.50 to $25, Acordeons, from 50cts. to $25 Flutes, $1 50 to $10, Guitars, $4 to $15, Clarionets, Fifes, Violin Rows, Bridges, Strings, and all things pertaining, to the department. Also a variety of Yankee Notions, Pocket Cutlery, Razors & Raisor Straps, Pistols, Percussion Caps, Toys, Cards, Combs, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, Hair Pins, Looking Glasses, Fancy Boxes, Vases, and a variety of other fixins. One door east of Brown's Hotel W. N. LEWIS.

Collector's Office, Erie, Pa. Dec. 9, 1849.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the twenty-sixth day of December, for the supply of rations and ship chandlery for the United States Revenue cutter Ingham, for the term of one year from the first day of January next. The ration of the Cutter service is the same as that allowed in the Naval service, omitting the liquor, and consists of the articles enumerated in the following table, to wit:

	POUNDS.							OUNCES.						Tea's or PINT.
	Beef.	Pork.	Flour.	Rice.	Dried Fruit.	Raisins or Dried Berries.	Pickles or Cranberries.	Sugar.	Biscuit.	Tea.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Butter.	Cheese.	Vinegar. Molasses. Beans.
Sunday,	1		1/2		1/2			1 1/2	2	1		2	2	1/2	
Monday,								1 1/2	2	1					
Tuesday,	1		1/2					1 1/2	2	1		2	2		
Wednesday,								1 1/2	2	1					
Thursday,	1		1/2		1/2			1 1/2	2	1		2	2	1/2	
Friday,								1 1/2	2	1					
Saturday	1		1/2					1 1/2	2	1		2	2		
Weekly quantity	4	3	1	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	08	14	7	7	4	4	1 1/2	1/2

The rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the Collector; and the different articles comprising the ration to be delivered on board the cutter in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish upon reasonable notices, as often as may be required by the captain of the cutter, with the approbation of the collector, (not exceeding, upon an average, one day in each week,) such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the Naval service
2130. WM. M. GALLAGHER, Collector.

Collector's Office, Erie, Pa., Dec. 3, 1849.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the twentieth day of December, 1849, for supplying ship chandlery for the Revenue cutter on this station for one year, from the 1st of January next, according to the following list, viz:

Anchors and Kedges,	Hemp Hawsers,
Brooms, Hickory,	Housline,
" Birch,	Hambroline,
" Corn,	Hooks and Thimbles,
Bunting, all colors, full width	Junk,
" " half width,	Leather, rigging,
Blocks, friction rollers, per inch	" pump!
per sheave,	Lumber, white pine clear,
" iron, bushed,	Oakum,
Cordage tarred, hemp, patent,	Oil, Sperm, winter strained,
" " bolt rope.	" summer,
" " manilla,	" linseed, boiled,
" " chain,	" raw,
Canvass, Holland's, a	Paints, black lead,
" American hemp,	" white lead in oil ground,
" Cotton No. 2,	Powder, cannon,
" " 3,	" priming,
" " 6,	Soap, Brown,
" " 10,	Spun Yarn,
Hawsers, Manilla,	Oak wood, sawed and delivered

All articles required not enumerated to be furnished at the lowest market price. WM. M. GALLAGHER, Collector.

Franklin Canal Company,

(Authorised by law to construct a Rail Road to Lake Erie.)

RAIL ROAD LETTING.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the public house of Judge Kinnear, in Franklin, up to Thursday the 27th of December instant, for the grading, bridging and superstructure of that part of the Rail Road authorised to be constructed by the "Franklin Canal Company," from Franklin to the Aqueduct of the French Creek Feeder, at which time and place, Plans and Specifications will be exhibited.

Also, at the Office of the Company in Erie, proposals will be received up to the 31th instant, for the grading, bridging and superstructure of that part of the extension to Lake Erie between the western terminus of the Erie and North East Rail Road and the western line of Springfield township, in Erie county, at Lake Erie. Plans and specifications of the work, drawn by William Mular, Esq., Engineer, may be inspected the Office a few days previous to the letting.

Proposals to state agreement to receive payment in certificates of stock in the company, or one half stock and half cash.
JOHN GALBRAITH, President.
Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in M'Kean township, about the last of November, a large Brindle Cow, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, having the ends of both horns cut off, and a square Crop of the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take it away, MICHAEL B. FRY.
M'Kean, Dec 8, 1849. 3t30

Great Carpet Sales at Auction.

THE old Jew Store is all selling out at Auction. All persons wanting a great many Goods for a little money, will now have an opportunity to procure them. Carpet sale to commencenon Wednesday, the 12th inst. at 1 o'clock P.M.
Dec. 8, 1849. MOSES KOCH.

170 KEGS 4230 Pts. *precisely*, of White Lead in oil, from Buffalo and Pittsburgh, this day in Store, and other paints in like proportion, bought to sell, and will be cheap, and warranted good as the best, by J. H. BURTON.
Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE PROOF PAINT.

BLACK AND CHOCOLATE COLORS.

THE public are informed that these two colors are the only kinds that have any fire proof or *durable* properties—these are so, because they contain in large proportion the Black and Red oxide of Iron. The Gray and Drab colors are entirely destitute of these articles and are consequently not durable or fire proof. The chocolate color can easily be changed by the addition of white lead or other coloring matter, to suit the taste, without injury to the coating. Blake's—the kind that can be depended upon—can only be had of J. H. BURTON.
Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. No. 6, Reed House.

J. H. BURTON

HAS this day received the last lot of his fall and winter stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Paints, Linseed, Tanners', Lamp, and Lard Oils*, Window Glass, Copei Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, &c.,&c.,

He thinks it unnecessary to specify articles or quantities on hand, as figures "do not always *tell the truth*." Suffice to say he has every article usually kept in his line, and in sufficient quantities to supply any reasonable demand.

His goods have been carefully selected, and as to quality, warranted as represented. Prices made to suit the times, and circumstances. Physicians and store keepers can get their orders put up at a very small profit. Call and see.
Erie Dec. 8, 1849. No. 6, REED HOUSE.

NOTICE.

ALL who know themselves indebted to, or have unsettled accounts with the late firm of Burton & Perkins, are earnestly requested to call and pay, or settle without delay. The subscriber wishes to give his personal attention to the settlement of the affairs of this firm, but his absence from home, may make it necessary to place the demands of those who delay, into the hands of a collecting agent. J. H. BURTON.
Erie, Nov. 8, 1849. 30

FOUND

A BANK NOTE, which the owner can have by giving satisfactory evidence of his right thereto. J. H. BURTON.
Erie, Nov, 8 1849. 30

LARD WANTED.—Any quantity of Hogs Lard is wanted by the subscriber, for which Cash will be paid on delivery at his Factory, *corner of State and Fifth streets*. F. SCHNEIDER
Erie Nov. 8, 1849. 30

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a large and well, selected assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE; CROCKERY. &c.

In the stock may be found every variety of seasonable Dress Goods for Ladies, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves. etc. also Cloths and Cassimeres of all qualities and colors. They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES HUGHES & Co.
Erie, Nov. 8, 1849. 30

SOFA & *CHAIR SPRINGS*, a large lot, just received at the Hardware Store of REED & SANFORD.

WILLIS, WHITE'S & WATERS AXES, at the Hardware Store of REED & SANFORD.

COAL SCUTTLES, Can be found at REED & SAFORDS.

BAR & PIG Lead for sale, at the Hardware Store of REED & SANFORD.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

MOORHEAD, HUGHES & Co., have receiv'd a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods embracing a large Stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, &c.

Also, Groceries, Crockery, Stone-ware, Salt White Fish, Cooking Stoves, &c., and would respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

LONG SHAWLS.—A new arrival of Long Shawls, of different quality and prices, just received by J HUGHES & CO.
Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

Canal Bonds Wanted.

I WISH to purchase a few hundred dollars of the Bonds of the Erie Canal Company. JAMES C. MARSHALL.
Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. n29

For the Parties.

LADIES will find a beautiful assortment of white doted, plain and variegated Swiss Mulls at WRIGHTS'.

GENTS COLLARS.—The real Stand Up kind, together with a fine assortment of changeable and assorted Cravats, at
Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. WRIGHTS.'

Flour, Salt and Fish.

A NEW supply for the Winter Trade, warranted by
Dec. 1. C. B. WRIGHT.

M(o)re New White Fish.

100 BBLS. & Half bbls. Detroit River Whitefish, just received and for sale at No. 7, Poor People's Row, by
Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. T. W. MOORE.

Dye Stuffs

OF all kinds can be found at No. 7, Poor People's Row
[Dec. 1, 1849.] T. W. MOORE.

Two Thousand Stoves.

THE subscribers, desirous to try the advantages of the *cash system*, offer to sell their entire stock of Stoves for *cash* only, at the following prices, with Cast Hollow-Ware, thus putting an end to competition from dealers or peddlers who are not manufacturers.

No. 3 Premium Cooking Stoves,	$7 00
" 4 " "	8 50
" 5 " "	10 00
" 5 Fulton "	14 00
" 4 " "	12 00
" 5 Seneca Iron Mon! Cooking Stove,	17 00
" 4 " "	15 00
" 4 Hathaway "	16 00
" 3 " "	14 00
" 2 " "	12 00
Air Tight Parlor Stoves, from	$3 50 to 7 00
Plate or Box Stoves, from	2 00 to 7 00

Potash Kettles at three cents per pound. Copper and Tin Furniture in proportion to correspond, with Stove Pipe at eight cents per pound—thus making a journey of 50 miles an object worthy the effort to buy Stoves of
Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. LESTER, SENENTT & CHESTER

SELLING AT COST!!!

Catch the Bargains.

J. D. CLARK invites the attention of Ladies to a lot of Dress Goods, comprising Rich Silks, French and English Merinos, French, Scotch and American De Laines, Plain, Figured and Changeable Alpacenas, &c., &c., which he offers for CASH AT COST to close that branch of his trade for the season.

He would also say to the Ladies he has just received another large stock (and probably the last for the season) of those Popular Shawls from the Bay State and Waterloo Mills, which he offers at a *very low* figure, *much lower* than they can be bought elsewhere in Erie.

He would say furthermore to buyers generally, he has on hand of recent purchases, a large stock of *Staples* as well as Fancy Goods that he will sell *very small indeed from COST*, among the rest a lot of Beautiful CARPETS received this day. The Goods must be closed out, he wants and *must* have the money.

☞ Remember the bargains going at No. 1, Reed House,
Erie, Nov. 24, 1849.

NEW STORE!

No. 3, Reed House, French Street, Erie, Pa.

J. & H. WHIPPLE, respectfully inform the public that they have this day opened the largest and best stock of Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country consisting of the following articles, viz.: 6 half pipes Port Wine, 6 do. Madeira; 5 do. Sherry; 3 do, Malaga; 3 bbls. Jamaica Rum 5 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey; 10 half and quarter pipes Otard and Signet Brandy; 10 eighths do.; 5 bbls Cherry do.; 3 pipes Holland Gin; 1 pipe St. Croix Rum, 1 pipe old Irish Whiskey, and 25,000 *Spanish Cigars, of different brands.*

The above articles were taken from the Custom House in New York by us on the 21st of October last, and are warranted as pure as any ever imported. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident we can sell cheap er than can be bought in this State or New York for Cash. Grain of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Erie, November 24, 1849. tf 27

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON.

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sticks out about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2d, COUNTER CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepien duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fob chains steel do. Soup Ladles, (Bagley Gold pens.)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and tassels, silk Purses, tooth Brushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs; steel Pens, Needles, pocket Ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, tuning forks, sheet Music and Preceptors.

SECTION 6, SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Brittania Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Geronols, Brittania Tea Setts, extra Coffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, spool Racks, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common do. gammon Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Follos, navy and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

SECTION 8—Contains Bass Viols, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flagelets, Fifes, Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 9, SECOND SIDE.—Front Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day O. G. and gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work very low in order to draw you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.
November 24, 1849. y29

ERIE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of the Erie Academy commences on Monday, December 3, under the superintendances of
J. HENRY BLACK, A. B., Teacher of Languages and the Natural Sciences,
L. F. DURLIN, A. B., Teacher of Mathematics and German.
Mr. DANIEL P. ENSIGN, Teacher in English Literature, Penmanship and vocal Music.
Mr. JOHN R. MILLAR, Teacher of Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering.
Miss EUSEBIA C. JOHNSON, Preceptress, and Teacher of French, Astronomy and Botany.
Miss CATHERINE B. BEEBE, Teacher of Music.

Tuition, per Quarter.

In the Languages,	$4 00
In Mathematics. Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c,	3 00
In Primary studies,	2 00

There are no extra charges connected with the Academy except for Music and Drawing. The charge for music is $6; for drawing $2.

The regular time for admission is at the beginning or middle of a term. No one will be admitted for less than half a quarter.

From the pleasant and healthful location of the Academy, the advantages which it possesses of Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, and the ability of the teachers both to impart knowledge and to discipline the conduct, it is confidently believed that very superior inducements are presented to all who may be desirous of pursuing a course of systematic and thorough instruction. For the benefit of those desiring to prepare themselves for teaching, particular instruction will be given with a view to that object, both in the branches usually taught in schools and in the theory of imparting instruction.

JAMES C. MARSHALL, Pres't.
E. BABBITT, Sec'y.
Erie, November 24, 1849. 3t28

TWO and a half tons of White Lead, dry and in oil,
One and a half Tons Ohio Fire Proof Paint,
Nine hundred pounds English Venetian Red,
Six hundred do. French Ochre,
Seven hundred do. Red Lead and Lithrage,
Two hundred do. French and chrome Green,
One hundred do. Chinecse and American Vermillion,
Eight hundred do. Lampblack,
Five hundred do. Asphaltum,
One hundred do. Chrome Yellow,
One hundred do. Turkey Amber,
One thousand do, Spanish Whiting.
November 24, 1849. CARTER & BROTHER.

FIVE Hundred Gallons Linseed Oil, two hundred do. Spts. Turpentine, one hundred and fifty do. Copal Varnish, conch and furniture, by CARTER & BROTHER.

BRUSHES.—Thirty dozen paint and varnish Brushes, twelve dozen shoe and whitewash Brushes, stove, hearth, scrub and crumb Brushes. nov24 CARTER & BROTHER.

GOLD, Silver and Florence Leaf; Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes; Japanned tins, assorted colors
Nov. 21. CARTER & BROTEHR.

SILK PLUSH HUNGARIAN CAPS, a beautiful article, for sale cheap by R. S. HUNTER; Park Row.

LADIES' BOAS, in great variety, just received and for sale a the Hat and Cap store of R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

VICTORINES; of various styles, colors, and qualities, just opening and for sale by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

BOYS' FANCY HATS, just received and for sale cheap for Cash by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

WOOL HATS, of every style and variety, just received and for sale cheap by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

FUR CAPS.—Otter, Seal, and Muskrat caps of latest style and best quality, just received and for sale by R. S. HUNTER.

CHOPPING, Broad and Hand Axes; also Shingle and Lathing Hatchets and Adzes, warranted and for sale *cheap* at the Hardware Store, REED & SANFORD.

Oysters! Oysters!! Oysters!!!

THE subscriber would inform the loves of good Oysters that he has made arrangements by which he will be in receipt of fresh Oysters, direct from the Oyster bed, every day, which he offers for sale by the can or half can to keepers of Saloons or private families on such moderate terms as cannot help to give satisfaction.
N. B.—All orders from the country promptly attended to.
D. S. CLARK, No. 5, Bonnell Block.
Erie, Nov, 24, 1849 28

Sweet Potatoes.

A CHOICE lot just received from the South, for sale by the barrel or bushel by D. S. CLARK.

ATTENTION CALIFORNIANS.—Allen's Revolving Pistols, with other essential Life Preservers, just received and for sale at New York prices, at LOOMIS & Co's,
Erie, November 24, 1849.

SILVER WORK.—Silver Spoons, Ladles, Tongs, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and *Manufactured by the subscribers, not in the Nutmeg State, but in Erie*, and warranted of the standard of Dollars. Comparison of style in this branch particularly invited. Also, threaded Spoons and Forks from a New York manufactory, all of good silver.
Nov. 24, 1849. G. LOOMIS & CO.

SPLENDID JEWELRY.—Embracing Pins, Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, Chains, Pencils, &c., new and beautiful patterns. Pins and Rings of Diamond, Turquois, Pearl, Ruby and other settings.
N. B.—Jewelry made or repaired to order on *short* notice. Call in neighbor and learn how a first rate job is done at.
Erie Nov. 24, 1849 G. LOOMIS & Co's.

LAMPS.—New style Solar and other kinds of Lamps, and any quantity of Wicking, Chimnies and Globes, at.
Erie Nov. 24, 1849. G. LOOMIS & Co's.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A large assortment of Gilt and Mahogany frames, together with plates of different sizes for resetting old frames. G. LOOMIS & Co.
November 24, 1849.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings by the bale piece or yard, at the very lowest figures, at TIBBALS'

JUST ARRIVED AT THE OLD KEYSTONE GROCERY,

No. 7, Poor People's Row.

I HAVE just arrived from the East with a large assortment of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Sugars, &c., &c., which I will sell a little cheaper than any other Establishment in the City. Give me a call if you have any doubts as to the truth of this statement, and satisfy yourselves. T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 17, 1949. 27

Teas! Teas!! Teas!!!

I AM selling good Young Hyson Tea for 8Cts. per pound, and Black Tea for the same; also, Tea of all kinds and qualities, proportionately cheap. T. W. MOORE.
Erie. Nov. 17. 1849. 27.

Sugar House Molasses.

A First-rate article of Stewart's Syrup; also, good N. O. Molasses *can be had of*. T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27.

Ladies Preserve your Carpets.

A LARGE lot of Grass and Manilla Mats for sale at the Keystone Grocery, No, 7, Poor People's Row, by
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. T. W. MOORE.

CODFISH AND MACKEREL.

A GOOD article of Codfish; also, No. 1 Mackerel, in kits and barrels at the Keystone Grocery,, No. 7, Poor People's Row.
Erie, Nov. 17. 1849. T. W. MOORE.

CLOTHS!! CLOTHS!!!

"This way with your Ready Pay."

I HAVE on hand a good assortment of black, blue black, olive green, olive brown, blue drab, cadet and golden mixed 9-4 Broad Cloths, which I purchased at auction cheap. As an earnest of it, I will sell a good Black 6-4 Cloth at $1 75 per yard. Brown, $1 50, Olive Brown $2, Blue, warranted fast color, $2 50, Drab $2 25, Mixed $1 50, Blue Pilot $1, Blue Black Beaver $2 50. I will guarantee every yard sound and good colors. I have also a good assortment of fine Cloths, which will sell proportionably cheap. Customers will please give me a look, and I will satisfy them that "some things can be done as well as others."
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

PRINTS!! PRINTS!!!

13,155 YARDS English and American Prints, some as low as 6 cents per yard, warranted fast colors, at
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS.

CLOCKS!

TWELVE CASES Brass Alarm Clocks, for sale by the Case, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

Selling off at Cost!

HAVING come to the conclusion to sell out my entire stock of Dry Goods amounting to $25,000, I will sell at private sale for Cash any article from my stock at cost, consisting in part of 5,000 yards of Carpeting of every variety and quality, Broad Cloths Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Merinoes, Alapacens, &c., &c. in short every variety of Goods, usually kept in Dry Goods Stores. On Wednesdays and Saturdays of every week, I will sell at Auction until my entire Stock is disposed of, commencing on Wednesday the 5th of December at 10 o'Clock, A. M. Country Merchants will have an excellent opportunity of supplying themselves with any articles of which they may be out, as I have a very large assortment of Yankee Notions, and at prices less than they can be bought for in New York. Do'nt forget the day and place, Wednesday the 5th of December at the Commercial Exchange, on the corner of French and Fifth Streets, where I expect you will be on hand with your pockets well filled with Cash.
MOSES KOCH.

P. S.—I would say to my friends, who are indebted to me, that as I am desirous of closing up my Entire Business in Erie, it is necessary that I collect my debts, and hope they will come up and pay without obliging me to place their accounts in the hands of an Officer for Collection.
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. M. K

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. '49 & '50.

LATEST and largest arrival of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Fancy Goods &c., at

G. LOOMIS & CO's:

On State Street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WHO have just returned from New York, and have received a complete assortment of the above Goods, together with a great variety of other useful and ornamental Housekeeping articles, where, upon inspection, will be found *Prices lower than any other concern in town;* for let it be known that this establishment *pays Cash down for Goods*, notwithstanding the silly reports circulated that Loomis & Co. are only doing a Commission business for a House in New York, and let it also be understood that so long as the public, (not New Yorkers,) control their affairs, and are disposed to be generous, so long will they receive a just share of the profits.

From large purchases of different Escapements of WATCHES of the most celebrated Makers in Europe, direct from Importing Houses, they are enabled to offer a superior article at a very *low price*. In the Mechanical branch, particular attention will be given to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry and all articles pertaining to the trde

Having *two* fine *workmen* from Europe, together with Engine Tools, seldom found in country shops, they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction.

Engraving of *Spoons, Seals, Jewelry, &c.*, done in the best style.

N. B.—All Gold and Silver Goods bought of G. Loomis & Co. will be Engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash and the highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c.
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

Wines & Liquors.

A CHOICE lot of Wines and Liquors, consisting of

Pale Brandy,	St. Croix Rum,	Holland Gin,
Otard do	N. E. do	Irish Whiskey,
Cognine do	Jamaica do	Scotch do
Madeira Wine,	Port Wine,	Common do
Malaga do	do do (pure juice)	Medoc do.

Also, a large assortment of Fresh Groceries, for sale at No. 7, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov., 17, 1849. 27

FLOUR.

50 BBLS. Genessee county Flour, (warranted equally as good as the Erie Co. Flour) only five dollars per bbl. at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor Peoples' Row. T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 10, 1849.

STONE WARE.

1000 GALLS. Ohio pressed and turned Stone Ware, consisting of Churns, Jars, Butter Jars, Milk Crocks &c. &c. for sale cheap at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor Peoples' Row. T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 10, 1849,

SODA BISCUIT.

SODA Biscuit by the box or pound. Lemon Crackers, Picnic do., Butter do., and Hard Bread can be found at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor Peoples' Row. T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 10, 1849.

COARSE SALT.

100 BAGS (56lbs) coarse Salt, also a large quantity of nice Dairy Salt at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor Peoples' Row. T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 10, 1849.

SUGAR for 6 cts. per pound can be had at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor Peoples' Row. T. W. MOORE.

Yankee Notions!

HAIR, Shoe, Shaving and Scrubbing Brushes. Dick, Side, fine tooth and ridding Combs. Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses,, Looking Glasses, Needles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Percussion Caps, drawing, Slate and Carpenters' Pencils. Cigar cases, Tobacco Boxes, Teething Rings, Diaper and Hair Pins. Knitting Needles, Hair Oils, Eau de Cologne or Marrow Pomatum.—Masks of all descriptions, &c. &c. can be found at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor Peoples' Row. T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 10, 1849.

STORE TO RENT,

FROM the first of April next, the three story Brick Store on Cheapside, Erie, now occupied by the undersigned as a Grocery and Provision Store. For terms apply at the store to R. A. BAKER.
Erie, Nov. 10, 1849 26

Crockery and Glass Ware.

NOW opening a splendid assortment of New Patterns at
Oct. 27, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT

DRUGS, &c.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall supply of Drugs, Paints, &c., to which he asks the attention of purchasers. Particulars hereafter. J. H. BURTON,
Oct 27, 1849. No 5 Reed House

BAKER'S BROMA.

THIS is a combination of the Cocoa with other ingredients. Innocent, strengthening and agreeable, both to invalids and to persons in health, and as a diet for children most nutricious, and is also a substitute for Tea and Coffee in the Homœpathic practice. Also, a superior article of the common Cocoa for sale by
Oct. 27. J. H. BURTON.

Geese Feathers Wanted.

150 Pounds of live Geese Feathers wanted, for which I will pay half cash at my store on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel G. B. WRIGHT.
Oct. 27.

SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH, a delightful article, just received and for sale by R. O. HULBERT.
Nov. 3, 1849. 25

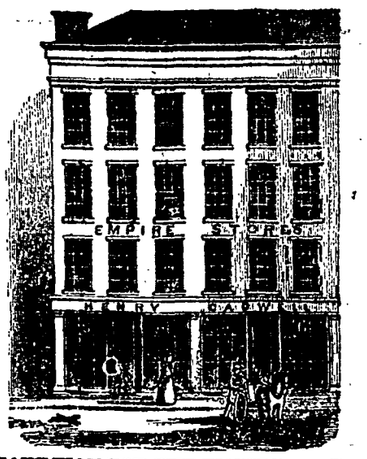
PRINCIPE CIGARS.—A few more of those fine Principes received this day by Greene & Co's Express.
Nov. 3, 1849. J. H. BURTON.

Fall and Winter Millinery.

MRS. WARD would respectfully inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that she has received an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Caps, children's Hats, Head Dresses, &c , &c., also, a choice selection of Ribbons, French Flowers, Satins. Watered Silks, Velvets, Blond, Face, &c., which she will be happy to show her friends and customers on Tuesday the 9th inst.

Mrs. W. is now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to her care with neatness and dispatch.
Erie, October 6, 1849. 21

SPECTACLES.—Blindness improved by Perifocal, Parabolic, and other kinds of Glass, in Gold and Silver, German Silver, Steel, and other frames. An extensive assortment to select from at
November 24, 1849. LOOMIS & Co's.



MAKE WAY FOR THE EMPIRE AGAIN.

WE stop the press to announce the second arrival of H. CADWELL from the Atlantic cities with the largest assortment of chice goods ever landed upon the lake shores. We omit our catalogue of goods, lest the printer should be grumbling about extras, but we respectfully invite the citizens of Erie and adjoining counties to call and examine our large stock of.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS—OUR STOCK OF ONE HUNDRED TONS

Well assorted Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Chains, Horseshoes, Crowbars, Anvils, Vices, &c. Also, a large assortment of Shelf and Sadlery Hardware, Springs, Axle Arms, Hand, Circle, Mill, Cross Cut and Tenant Saws, &c. A very extensive assortment of

Crockery and Glassware,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES; BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

A large stock of Gents, Ladies, Misses Metalic Overshoes; an extensive variety of Mens and Boys Caps, Buffalo Robes, Muffs, Capes and Boas, Umbrellas, &c. &c. Suffice to say we will sell by the piece as good a piece of English Print at 9 cents as is jobbed in New York at 10 cents, and as good an American Print at 8 cts as is sold in New York at 9. Fine Lastred Plaid Alpacas from 25 to 31 cents. *THREE HUNDRED SHAWLS* of every quality and variety. *FOUR HUNDRED PATTERNS* of Dress Silks,

From 50 cts to $2 per Yard.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY AND FINE DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

At the above low prices. Again we invite our friends here, and also from a distance, to an examination of an assortment of

$75,000 worth

OF THE RICHEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS

to be found west of New York: and if our friends from a distance are not satisfied that they can buy goods at the Empire Stores, taking our assortment through, cheaper than they can in Buffalo, we will pay their expenses while here.
Erie, Nov. 10, 1849. H. CADWELL.

PLAIN and Figured De Lain all wool, and other cheap De Lains at the store of S. JACKSON.

BLACK French Cloth from $2 to $6 per yard, for sale at S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Brown Green and Cadet mixed Broad Cloths at all prices for sale at S. JACKSON.

GREEN, Black, Morain; Clarit, Brown, and Blue French Merino, for sale cheap at the Store of S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Blue, Plaid, Striped and other

The steam mails of the United States are, for the most part, humbugs, as they are now carried. The Navy Department controls the boats, and the Post Office Department controls the mails and all hands are responsible to nobody. They use up a power of money, and the tax on necessaries pays for the whole. There will be required in the Department of Bags about one million of muslin pouches, with indestructible mouth-pieces that are water proof, and padlocks that cannot be opened by the postmasters themselves. Very few persons, indeed, ever cut a bag, but almost every body tries to pick a lock.

In the department of miscellaneous matter, an appropriation for indescredible crockery for official service will be needed. Perhaps India rubber bottles would answer as well. We have set our Second Assistant to trying them, but shall continue the pure earthen in our branch until he reports favorably upon the experiment.

"It is his duty to go before with bottle an' bag,
While we follow after on little Jack nag."

[Composed by me, J. C. L. L. D., P. M. G.

THE BITTER END.

In view of the coming past, we can but congratulate the world upon our election, and the triumphant manner *in which* we have been sustained by the people at the State elections. Everything has gone one way, like a flock of sheep following a sage wether into a train field; and if nothing else has transpired to crown us with imperishable glory, the fact that our actions have made the United States *unanimous against us* will be amply sufficient — The present rejoices at it, and posterity, we have no doubt will follow in the wake of its illustrious predecessors.

With a firm determination to do nothing, and to leave the legislative branches to do everything—reposing a generous confidence in everybody—we plank ourselves upon our former glory, and bid defiance to a shoulder-shotten, sin-begotten, shin-spavined, and ring-boned, streaked world.—*Composed by T. S., of the U. S. S.*

Given at the repose of glory, in the year one of the Heroic Age. ZACHARIAH WASHINGTON.

By his Excellency's command:

THE PREMIER.

Last evening, as we sat in our cosy arm-chair, picking our teeth with a quill from the veritable gander that led on the flock that saved Imperial Rome in the days of the purple *Seizers*, we were aroused from our revire by the entrance of a messenger, who placed in our hands the preceding document, with a verbal request that we would have it published in the Union as soon as practicable, for the purpose of enabling somebody to write a message worthy of the heroic age, it having been hinted that the Executive is agoing to count-me-thinself with copying simply the celebrated speech of one of the earlier Presidents of some republic, to wit.—

"Veni, vidi, vici,"

and to leave Congress to supply the rest by means of its own fruitful imaginings. Considering, as the *boy* said when the lightning struck him, that something should be done, we have concluded to give the precious *morceau* as we received it, and to leave the result to God and the country. THE "HEROIC AGE."

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HENRY CADWELL,

IMPORTER, Jobber, and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Carpeting, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, &c. Empire Stores State Street, four doors, below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

Also—Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Axle Arms, Springs, and a general assortment of Saddle and Carriage Trimmings.

S. MERVIN SMITH,

ATTORNEY at Law and Justice of the Peace—Office one door west of Wright's store, Erie, Pa.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON.

DEALERS in Watches, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Furniture, Lamps, Britannia Ware, Jewelry, and a variety of other Fancy Articles, Keystone Buildings, four doors below Brown's Hotel, State Street, Erie, Pa.

S. R. DEWEY,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in Dry Goods, second door below Brown's Hotel, State Street, Erie, Pa.,

GEORGE H. CUTLER,

ATTORNEY at Law, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

WILSON LAIRD.

ATTORNEY at Law, Office over J. H. Williams' exchange office, next door to Judge Thompson's office. Collecting and other professional business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY the EAGLE, corner of State street and the Public square Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

ROBERT A. BAKER.

WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Nails, Detroit Ale, Burnish, Crackers, &c. &c. Cesspside, Erie, Pa.

J. GOALDING.

MERCHANT TAILOR, and Habit Maker.—Store, South side of the Public Square, three doors East of the Erie Bank.

H. B. HAVERSTICK.

No. 2, REED HOUSE. Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

T. W. MOORE,

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c., No 6, Poor People's Row, State street, Erie.

ALFRED KING,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles No. 2, Flemmo Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,

Attorney & Counseller at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES.—A. P. DURIEE, Esq., BENJAMIN GRAVES, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.

Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,

Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office, 4 doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY at Law, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, Instructor, Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 111 West street, Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,

ATTORNEYS at LAW—Office opposite the Courts in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY and Co. SOLICITOR at LAW—Office over C. B. Welch's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

C. M. TIBBALS,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

A. B. HITCHCOCK,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,

CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,

GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commission Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.

EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS

WALKER & COOK,

GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

G. LOOMIS, T. M. AUSTIN

CARTER & BROTHER.

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c, No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JOEL JOHNSON,

DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 1, Perry Block, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,

FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie,

L. WARREN,

SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 4th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c, No. 3, Bonnell Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st. four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,

Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Brick Block, on east side of the Public Square, Erie. Performs all operations in Mineral Plate, from one to an entire set. Carries a fresh supply of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth also filled with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a polished clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

JOHN H. BURTON,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 8, Reed House, Erie.

ROBERT S. HUNTER,

DEALER in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

Ossgoods India Cholologogue.

A The whole sale prices by the dozen at J. H. BURTON'S.
Erie July 7, 1849 Wholesale Agent Erie

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit BY what he is not This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend Sarsaparilla. It is in a dark green bottle, with the likeness, his family Coat of Arms, and this signature on the cork of straw.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla,

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its extraordinary Virtues could be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better. Its cause it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *Sarsaparilla man*. The highest known knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and *others*, which if left in, by keeping it for use, *produce fermentation and acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Hence, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then stir in his *insipid or vapid* liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected, then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered the table of testimony of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why such a number of cures of every name in the world, men, women and children. We find it doing wonderful cures in

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT,
and in RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, CONSTIPATION,
all DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

and in all cases where a medicine is required to purify the blood, it is unequalled. It is also unequalled in

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Flour Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity of the menstrual periods*, and the like; and it is also useful in clearing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other main dies, as *Spinal or Lumbar Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Chorea, Epilepsy or Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing an even warmth equally all over the body, and the irresistible power of *Health* relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. In a word, it is

The medicine you pre-eminently need

But in one of these things I am sold of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? Those certificates which I publish as to be

GRANDLY WITH THE OLD DR'S.

because of the *GRAND FACT*, that the one is INCAPABLE OF DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES *wearing, fermenting, and blasting the bitterness* in warming in the sun, etc., it is liquid exploding, and damaging other goods. Most mortifying and humiliating must be the reflection to the *Townsendites* into this country by yourself, and am free to say that no Medicine stands so decidedly high as your extract of that invaluable plant. In *my own family* I have seen its extraordinary efficacy, in the cure of a continued case of Rheumatism. For all complaints which require the prompt and thorough purification of the blood, I deem your CANCHALAGUA far, *VERY FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY AND ALL* the Sarsaparillas of the day, AND WITH THEM ALL I AM WELL ACQUAINTED. J. T. MARSHALL.

☞ Pamphlets containing a Description of California, together with interesting information in relation to the Canchalagua, its remarkable efficacy and cures, are GIVEN AWAY at the AGENCIES.

All Carter & Brother, Agents, Erie, Pa. 3m17

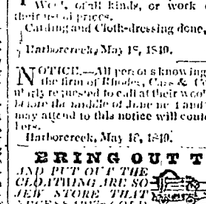
[illegible] is the public that he [illegible] SECOND FANCY DYEING, Public square [illegible] Buffalo Road, a few rods south of the Woolen Factory, where the Dyeing and Finishing of Carpets, Woolen Rugs or woollen and cotton carpet yarn, with every other description of Job Dyeing will be carefully attended to. Any orders left at the store in Lorge and Sennet's Row, in Erie, will receive prompt attention.

Dress Goods, comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

Their friends will please to favor them with a call.

Erie, August 25. 15

OUR FLAG IS THERE.



JUSTICE STILL IN
THE FIELD ON THE

CASH PRINCIPLE.

THE subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just opened for the fall, the largest and best assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, that has ever been offered in this market and which will be sold at the Low st prices for CASH. Much has been said by some in the trade at our shop-strap clothing, unprecedented success in cutting custom work, &c. Not wishing to be considered foolish, we can but say that to those who wish to have their clothing made to order, that they can have their measures taken, and Clothing made and if not pleased with them when finished, they will not be asked to take them away. We dont wish our friends to think we are gaining, but would have them CALL AND EXAMINE goods and prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our goods and prices. Prices, cut or make with the best in this or any other city. We will have at all times, a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Over Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats, Suspenders, Linnen Wool Under Shirts and Drawers, &c. &c. Which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH will do well to call and examine Goods and Prices. My clothing is cut by myself and all made in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any shopping the place can make. We do not wish to boast, but invite comparison. The subscriber is determined to sell for CASH, and CASH ONLY, Which must be obvious to all men to be the only true method of doing a Retail business; proving, as it does, both the buyer and the seller against losses consequent upon the credit system.

Custom work and cutting done to order on reasonable terms.

JOHN M. JUSTICE.

Erie, Sept. 29, 1849. 20

GREAT FIRE might be prevented by a free application of the *Ohio Fire, and Weather Proof Paint.*

22,000 lbs. of this celebrated and truly valuable articles, (slate drab and chocolate colors,) just received and for sale by

oct 15. CARTER & BROTHER

Harbercreek Woolen Factory.

THE subscriber recently by exchange for Flannels or Wool, cloth Rolls, or work on shares or by the yard, at their several places.

Carding and Cloth-dressing done, as usual, on short notice.

RHODES, CASS & Co.

Harbercreek, May 16, 1849.

NOTICE.—All persons acknowing themselves to be indebted to the late firm of Rhodes, Cass & Co., by note or book, are particularly requested to call at their woolen factory in Harbercreek and settle the saddle of same or I and settle the same. Those who may attend to this notice will confer a great favor on the subscribers.

RHODES, CASS & Co.

Harbercreek, May 16, 1849. 3

BRING OUT THE ENGINE

AND PUT OUT THE FIRE. DRY GOODS AND
CLOTHING ARE SO CHEAP AT THE NEW
NEW STORE, THAT FIRES ARE QUITE UNNECESSARY IN COLD WEATHER TO KEEP

PEOPLE WARM!

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. They have all the goods in which the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in this city. As many of the Goods have been purchased of the importers per the last arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident in they can offer to their customers and the public generally, a better assortment of Dress Goods, comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

Their friends will please to favor them with a call.

SILKS.—Rich figured, changeable, brocade, small plaids and stripe, satin de Chine, twilled, rich Flouard, Italian, Gross de Rhine, Pros de Afrique, Chameleon, &c.

MUSLIN DE LAINES.—Superb Paris designs, very rich and high colored, on crimson, green, and blue grounds, the styles of which, it is believed, are superior to any heretofore offered.

CASSIMERES.—New Pine Citron styles, with the richest coloring and in great variety. These goods, for the designs, are obtained from the French Factories, *Industrie*, and their original designs.

MERINOES.—French, German and English manufacture—a large proportion, and sold expressly by us, for the last trade, consisting in every variety of color, offered at reduced prices.

RIBBONS.—An extensive variety of the newest and most richest styles, embracing one of the most desirable assortments ever offered in this market.

KID GLOVES.—Best manufacture, ordered expressly for us.

BOMBAZIC AND STAPLE GOODS.

A Large stock of Calicoes, from 6 cents to 18 cents per yard; Brocheed and not brocheed Muslins, from 6 cents upward; Bed Ticklings and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and prices, Irish Linens; Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Diapers; Scotch and Dowlas; Scotch and Manchester Ginghams; Satinettes; Kentucky Jeans; Blue Drabs; all of which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please and without fear of competition.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and most approved of* READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Erie; all of which have been selected under our immediate inspection [illegible] THAT JUST OBTAIN A [illegible] Coats, all colors; splendid assortments of Vests, New Style Fancy Vestings, Cassimere Pants, Drawers, Linen Cambric and silk Handkerchiefs, fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c.

☞ Don't forget the place New Jerusalem, No. 1, Fleming Block State street.

Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. 22

SHOES.—The Ladies can find at No. 1 Reed House, some new styles of Walking Shoes; also, a good assortment of Children's Shoes and Gaiters. Please call and examine. J. D. CLARK.

GLASS.—60 Boxes 8 by 10, and 10 by 12.
Erie, June 2, 1849. A. KING.

FOR SALE, cheap for Cash or approved short credit, Four Ton-2½ Wagons and one Buggy. C. M. TIBBALS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called "The Canal Bank of Erie," with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, with all the usual Banking privileges, to be located in the Borough and County of Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, June 26, 1849.

James C. Marshall,	Joseph M. Sterrett,	H. Cadwell,
John A. Tracy,	C. M. Tibbals,	William Kelley,
Benj. Tomlinson,	J. H. Williams,	Smith Jackson,
Wm. S. Lane,	Thomas H. Sill.	J. H. Fullerton,
James Williams,	G. Sanford,	George Selden,
Chas. B. Wright,	J. D. Clark,	George Kellogg,
Thos. G. Colt,	H. L. Brown,	Alfred King,
P. Metcalf,	P. Kellogg,	Samuel Hays,
J. Dearn,	John C. Beebe,	Wm. M. Gallagher,
Carson Graham,	W. H. Knowlton.	

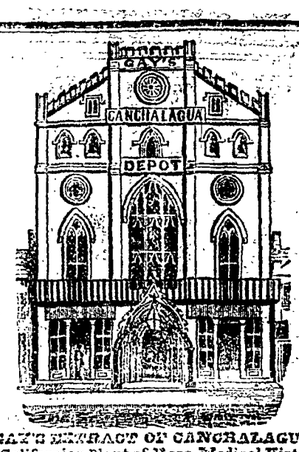
Fresh Family Groceries, Wholesale and Retail.

A. KING respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to all his numerous Cash customers for their liberal patronage, and to state that he has just received from New York and Pittsburgh a large quantity and variety of Fresh Groceries, selected with care, consisting of

Teas	Candles	Pitch	Forks
Coffee	Tobacco	Tar	Scythes
Fruits	Oils	Rosin	Snaths
Spices	Rice	Oakum	Nails
Nuts	Mackerel	Rakes	Rope
Molasses	Codfish	Spades	Bagging
Sugars	Mats	Shovels	Hoes &c.

And a large, full and complete assortment of every thing in the Grocery line, to which he invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as these Groceries were bought low and will be sold very low for Cash or ready pay, but positively no trust.—Remember King's, No. 2 Fleming Block.

Erie, June 9, 1849.



GAY'S EXTRACT OF CANCHALAGUA,

A Californian Plant of Rare Medical Virtues.

A CERTAIN PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, *Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Lumbago, Paralysis, Tetanus, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaints, Bilious Complaints, Nervous Affections, Cutaneous Disorders, Fevers in General, Hemorrhages, obstructions, Ulcers, Indigestion, Depraved and Defective Appetites, and all diseases originating in*

Contamination of the Bowels or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It gives tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and is remarkable for its ANIMATING, STRENGTHENING, and RESTORATIVE PROPERTIES.

Publicly admitted by Dr. Townsend, Manufacturer of "Townsend's Sarsaparilla," to be

"FAR BETTER THAN SARSAPARILLA."

☞ In corroboration of the above, read the annexed communication, as

CONCLUSIVE TESTIMONY AND PROOF POSITIVE.

From the Graefenberg Company.

SIR.—You are aware that, as the originator of the *Graefenberg Company*, I must have had my attention called to the numerous Medicines presented to the public patronage. I have watched with much interest the introduction of the *Canchalagua* into this country by yourself, and am free to say that to Medicine stands so decidedly high as your extract of that invaluable plant. In *my own family* I have seen its extraordinary efficacy, in the cure of a continued case of Rheumatism. For all complaints which require the prompt and thorough purification of the blood, I deem your CANCHALAGUA FAR, *VERY FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY AND ALL* the Sarsaparillas of the day, AND WITH THEM ALL I AM WELL ACQUAINTED. J. T. MARSHALL.

☞ Pamphlets containing a Description of California, together with interesting information in relation to the Canchalagua, its remarkable efficacy and cures, are GIVEN AWAY at the AGENCIES.

All Carter & Brother, Agents, Erie, Pa. 3m17

[illegible] is the public that he [illegible] SECOND FANCY DYEING, Public square [illegible] Buffalo Road, a few rods south of the Woolen Factory, where the Dyeing and Finishing of Carpets, Woolen Rugs or woollen and cotton carpet yarn, with every other description of Job Dyeing will be carefully attended to. Any orders left at the store in Lorge and Sennet's Row, in Erie, will receive prompt attention.

DR. CHRISTIE'S

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in

FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,

Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, **GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,**

Liver Complaint,

SPINAL COMPLAINT, and **DERANGEMENT of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,**

and all

Nervous Diseases,

which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they *attack* and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They stren[illegible] the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and assist in the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have used them.

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are resorted to, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in lower spirits, and with inflamed faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Pain is instantly relieved, even in the worst cases, that defy all other means, and Nature is left to herself, and simply to the Belt around the body, when the Magnetic Fluid is directed. In a short period the [illegible] will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby creating a galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are EFFECTUALLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS SUFFICIENT TO BE EFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

Certificates and Testimonials

From the most Respectable Sources,

Could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper We make a few selections.

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.

Seven Cases Cured!!!

In one Village.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure every case, no matter how severe or chronic. Skeptics are referred to the following.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

No. 1.

The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D. Felter, of Kingston, N. Y., a gentleman of high respectability and influence.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1848

To Dr. A. H. CHRISTIE —

About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts, and I am happy to say that it has made a new man of me. For years I have been troubled with Rheumatism, very severely, and in general weakness of the system, for which I could get no relief, until by the use of the belt, so severe that I would have to take it off at least three or four times a day. My friends are astonished at the perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better in my life than now, and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.

Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.

☞ In consequence of the benefits experienced by himself, Mr FELTER procured a number of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having dispensed of them among his friends, thus writes:

No. 2.

KINGSTON, May 6, 1848.

My DEAR DOCTOR,

You must not me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS, as it is too great to mention, I can truly say that they continue to do wonders; hundreds are using them, and *I do not know of a solitary case of failure in their use.* I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorders, and was very low. Dr Sells mentioned her, but did not think that the Doctor blew out considerably when she got the belt, and ridiculed it; *but the lady used the Belt and has cured.* Now this Doctor had the Dyspepsia about a year, and could not cure himself, and has been to Dr. Sells, who, after he kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No. 3.

Miss VANDEMARK, of this town, lay all winter with the Rheumatism. She got to be perfectly helpless. Every one who saw her said she could not live. She sent for a GALVANIC BELT—put it on—used the Fluid freely, and in EIGHT DAYS SHE WENT OUT FISHING, and is to be MARRIED NEXT WEEK! The Doctor who attended Miss V., hooted at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your Belts.

No. 4.

Mr. John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton, by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease; he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston.* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless.

No. 5.

An old gentleman by the name of Newkirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He tells me that he could not eat any thing without its rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated, and looked miserably; but he purchased a Belt from me, and after wearing it 3 or 4 weeks, he drove up to the door and said he had come to thank me for selling him CHRISTIE'S BELT, as it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he is as hearty as any of his neighbors. He is about 60 years of age.

No. 6.

Mr. Wood, of Marbletown, was drawn up with Croup and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that he was about attending to his business. He says *it is the greatest thing on earth.*

No. 7.

The wife of Mr. Joseph King, of Kingston, has been complaining of Insolubo and general weakness for several years, and also Dyspepsia. She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me this day, that his wife was like another woman, it had done her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases, equally successful, but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned.

Very truly yours, ALONZO D. FELTER.

To A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., New-York.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of equally extraordinary character could be given.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

152 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents

CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.

Erie, Dec. 16, 1848. 1y31

BUFFALO ROBES.—Just received and for sale cheap at the Store of R. S. HUNTER
Nov. 3 1849. Park Row

12 000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Woolen Factory.

READY to be exchanged for WOOL by the subscribers at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Eastern patterns for Gents, Pants and Boys Clothing, also, a good variety of all-wool Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, all the following prices in cash, viz: For black, brown, grey and steel-mixed cloth, 33 cents per yard; cassimere of plain colors, 33 cents; white Flannel 25 cents, and printed Flannel 25 cts. per yard. MERIATTEY & BREWSTER.

Erie, June 9, 1849.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his Patrons for past favors, and takes this method of informing them that he still continues the above business at

No. 7, Park Row, Reed House.

The Fashions for [illegible] are just received, and he considers himself fully competent to imitate the present modes in a workmanlike manner. Regular Journeymen Tailors only are employed in making COATS at this shop. His prices are as low as any heretofore in Custom Shops in the United States, and will always be found as low as the quality of the work will admit of. The Custom branch exclusively being his business, the public are very respectfully solicited to leave their orders here for any thing in the above line. Unprecedented success in CUTTING WARRANTED, the subscriber guarantees a continuance of the favors of all who wish good clothes.

NAVAL and MILITARY UNIFORMS made in the best possible manner, having had much experience in this particular branch.

CUTTING, for others to make up, will be done as usual with great care.

Erie, Sept. 15, 1849. G. B. KEENE.

Wanted immediately, 4 or 5 regular Journeymen who understand making fashionable clothes. None other than good mechanics need apply. K.

IRISH Linen and any quantity of Bleached Shirting and very cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Dealer in Foreign & Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell all current and convenient money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Most current Uncurrent Deposit and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

Office, adjoining Brown's Hotel, Erie Pa.

Erie, July 1, 1848.

Drs. L. L. and W. W. Adams

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

HAVING located themselves in the Borough of Erie, will attend to all calls in their profession.

Office and residence on the South West corner of the Diam